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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

President Hoover on History

England Warms to Election

Old Enemies Find Peace Pays

Premier Mussolini Can't Go Far

Iceland Has No Servant Woes

Turks Must Use Turk Tailors

THE President of the United States sets up new highlights in United States history. Yorktown, Mr. Hoover shows, commemorates less a victory of American over British than a victory for independence among English-speaking people. This battle for human rights reached back to Runnymede, where King John set signature to Magna Charta. It reached ahead to the French Revolution, Lafayette declaring when sending the Bastille keys to Washington that the example of America had been the inspiration of France. Runnymede in 1215, Yorktown in 1781, the Bastille in 1789—they are bereft, in the long span, of incidental offense and defense and are milestones merely in the fearful, tearful emergence of human rights. There Mr. Hoover halted, but the thought he set in motion leaps on to 1918. The World War is all over but the echoes. Hatreds of injustice are seen to have been heaven-born, hatreds of men a mistake. Men are seeing more and more the common heritage in human rights, less and less the selfish ogre in each other.

¶ Prime Minister MacDonald asks reelection of the National Government for three reasons. It should stabilize the pound, win debt accord, restore trade balance. Election next Tuesday seems to favor his hopes. In the past the Labor Party has usually elected its candidate in each Parliamentary seat because of a divided opposition. Now the opposition is congealed. Majorities and not pluralities must do the electing. Arthur Henderson shouts that the combining of the opposition is lower politics. But others call it higher mathematics.

¶ France and Germany are finding that peace pays. Germany wishes to use the treaties for revision purposes, France as merely something to sit on. Yet in spite of little differences like that the fruits of getting together are already apparent. The observable gains are economic, political and social. Together France and Germany are also shedding a little light on language. They are making the word "rapprochement" one that everybody wishes to learn both to pronounce and to understand.

¶ Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy plans an official winter visit to Berlin. He was invited by President Hoover to visit Washington, but reluctantly designated Signor Grandi in his stead. It is fortunate for Premier Mussolini that the gadding about of government heads became the fashion no sooner. If it is difficult for him to get away when he is merely Premier and Minister of the Interior, what would it have been for him when he was holding seven portfolios in the Cabinet?

¶ Iceland seems out of the running, it has no unemployed. But it has heaps of herring, which must be turned into oil and fish meal. The men can't do it all; the girls come down from the farms and help, returning with pockets a-jingle. Iceland is contented and getting along. It is about the only civilized country that hasn't any servant problem. Other countries could solve the problem in the same way—and won't. Iceland hasn't any servants.

¶ Canada limits one of her exports which was in brisk demand. Canada will export no more gold.

¶ Turkish tailors get the opportunity of a lifetime. The Istanbul Cabinet rules that all Turks must wear clothing made in Turkey. President Kemal can no more have his togs come from London, nor the fashionable Angora women get their gowns from Paris. With the new mode Turkish men will be able to worry along. It was only those balloon breeches that drove them into mail orders in the first place.

¶ Amherst, Mass. celebrates the centenary of Helen Hunt Jackson, author of "Ramona." But Los Angeles might as appropriately do so. "Ramona" has done more than anything that ever appeared in print to sell the romance of southern California to the world.

¶ If winter comes — Brownsville, Texas, will send it back. Mayor R. B. Rentfro, taking the tip from a winter temperature of about 70 degrees, proclaims white trousers, light shoes and fragile frocks in continuity. All that is needed now to establish the new resort is to slash out with a slogan. Another town has called people from the far corners of the earth with its seductive, "It's always June in Miami." The Texas town might try something like, "Get your winter tan in Brownsville."

Turks Now Must Wear Turkish-Made Clothes

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Turk., Oct. 20

TURKISH officials from President Kemal down, and their families, must wear clothes of Turkish manufacture, the Turkish Cabinet decided yesterday in a meeting at Angora.

President Kemal is required to forgo his London tailors and Angora women their Paris gowns as a part of the Turkish Government's new economy measure.

Salaries of officials will be reduced as one effect of the $10,000,000 cut in the 1932 budget and duties on imported luxuries will be greatly increased.

Briand Placed In Front Rank Of Diplomats

French Accord With Reich Hinges on Question of Peace Treaties

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—If men and women in every country were asked to designate the best-known living statesman, there is hardly any doubt that an overwhelming vote would be given to M. Aristide Briand, who has been Foreign Minister of France for nearly seven years, and who, before his present period of office, held on many occasions the highest posts, including that of Prime Minister.

It is generally assumed that he has recently been somewhat out of touch with popular and parliamentary sentiment, and that at least for a time he will go into comparative retirement. This view may be mistaken. The general elections in France take place next year, and it is not improbable that they will show a swing to the left. In that case M. Briand may recover his former hold on affairs, and not be content to remain in an apparently subordinate position.

However paradoxical conditions may seem, France, its people, its Government, as well as M. Briand, truly want peace. What have they to gain by war? They have all they require, politically and territorially, and it is by peace they can best preserve it. Their object is to consolidate the status quo, and they want to preserve it by pacific means.

Arbitration? Arbitration must respect existing treaties. Security? Any pledges of other countries to resist aggression must confirm the present state of things. Disarmament? Disarmament, if security is guaranteed, would consecrate the French position.

Thus by establishing peace France must gain what it could only lose by war. A rapprochement with Germany, for which M. Briand has striven unremittingly, would be excellent for France if it were on the basis of the treaties. This is merely saying that France has discovered that peace pays. There arises, however, a misunderstanding, in that Germany, which also wants peace, thinks of peace as a method of revising the treaties.

It is difficult to reconcile these two conceptions of peace, and these two motives behind peace. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, as a good German, saw that by friendship with France he could obtain concessions that could not be obtained by hostility, and doubtless M. Briand saw that by friendship with Germany it would be possible for France to hold more than it could otherwise hope to hold.

There is in all this nothing that should be made a reproach against either the French or the German Government. M. Briand has served his Government well. But incidentally he has served Europe well by emphasizing eloquently the necessity of peace.

States to Extend Highway Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20—In 46 states plans are under way for expenditure of more than $2,600,000,000 on highway construction in 1932, $100,000,000 in excess of the outlay for this year, according to compilations of the American Roadbuilders' Association.

The figures were revealed by Mr. Joseph E. Mills, Commissioner of Public Works of Detroit, following a conference here yesterday with members of the executive committee of the Roadbuilders' Association.

Mr. C. M. Upham, secretary of the association, which has its headquarters at Washington, said at the conference here that the outlook for the next several years promised much, and that returns from 128 cities indicated that at least 100 of them had laid plans for an increase in public works by $1,500,000 each, over the work undertaken this year.

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SELF-RELIANCE TAKEN AS GOAL IN RELIEF PLAN

Local Machinery Starts for Funds to Alleviate Unemployment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The nation-wide movement to obtain local relief funds, formally opened by President Hoover's radio address, was described today as "unique in the annals of American philanthropy," by Mr. J. Herbert Case, chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and president of the Association of Community Chests

"It is a plan of action which exemplified the American ideal of self-reliance in the face of emergencies," Mr. Case said, as the association of which he is head made a public report on the machinery behind the hundreds of local campaigns to be conducted simultaneously between now and Nov. 25.

President Hoover stated that more than 1000 campaigns have already been organized. The Association of Community Chests, which has been made responsible by the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief for drives in 513 cities, states that 408 of these 513 cities will hold their campaigns at this time. In addition to these there will be hundreds of smaller cities and rural areas also raising funds.

100,000 Citizen Workers

The Community Chest organization estimates in its 408 cities alone more than 100,000 citizen workers, both men and women, will devote themselves on a volunteer basis for the solicitation of funds. In 276 of these cities there are Community Chests; in 132 fund-raising efforts are in the hands of special emergency committees. For various reasons some of the Community Chest cities are adhering to their normal practice of holding campaigns after the first of the year.

The country has been divided into 10 regions, each served by experts in organization and community fund-raising. These men have already visited more than 300 cities to aid local leaders in mobilizing community resources, advising on organization methods developing local leadership, and aiding in budget-making. From now until Dec. 1, these men will devote their time largely to the minority group of cities representing poor or only fair prospects of obtaining the full amounts they need.

Nine out of 11 cities which have already completed early Community Chest campaigns reporting to date have exceeded their goals. Cities which have completed these campaigns are:

Duluth, Minn., which raised $313,000 with a goal of $303,000; Elgin, Ill., $81,000, with a goal of $71,396; Green Bay, Wis., $60,000 with a goal of $41,400; Wichita Falls, Texas, $61,600 with a goal of $59,915; Seattle, Wash., $807,500 with a goal of $774,000; Bellingham, Wash., $44,000 with a goal of $41,000; Lincoln, Neb., $180,000 with a goal of $158,362; Mason City, Iowa, $80,300 on a goal of $55,000, and Richmond, Ind., $83,000 on a goal of $76,500.

Two places which have fallen slightly below their goals are Sharon, Penna., raising $112,324 on a goal of $118,400, and Corning, N. Y., raising $53,054 on a goal of $55,800. In these latter two places it is considered quite likely that the small shortages will be more than made up in postponed subscriptions.

Seek Treasury Funds

While campaigns are in progress, community leaders are also continuing their efforts to obtain appropriations from municipal and county treasuries. Only by obtaining more than half their requirements, from the sources Community Chest representatives reach, can

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Bluenose Wins Fisherman's Trophy By Straight Defeats of Thebaud

Wide World

BLUENOSE

Canadian Defender Leads American Challenger by a Mile

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 20 (AP)—The Bluenose of Lunenburg, N. S., today won the International Fishermen's Trophy, emblematic of the championship of the north Atlantic fishing fleet, by defeating the Gloucester challenger Gertrude L. Thebaud.

The Canadian defender, which for 10 years has worn the crown as queen of the fishing fleet, led the American challenger across the line by a mile at the end of their 36-mile race. It was her second victory in two days. Bluenose finished at 2:36:12 (Atlantic time). Her elapsed time for the course was 5h. 6m. 12s.

Thebaud fought a valiant but hopeless battle. And the contest proved conclusively that the fishing schooner that can beat the Bluenose is yet to be launched.

The start today went to the invader, in itself proof of ability to handle a sailing vessel. Capt. John Matheson, substituting for Capt. Ben Pine, carried his charge down half the open ocean course on even terms with the defender. Then Capt. Angus Walters hauled his ship into the lead and brought her home a winner.

As soon as the windward work began it was apparent that Bluenose, veteran of the Grand Banks, had in her something that no one can name, and no one, not even her designer, Bill Roue, can thoroughly understand. They called her an ad-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Women Come Down From Iceland's Hills to Pack Fish

WORK FOR SHORT PERIOD YIELDS FROM $1000 TO $1500

Upper—Fisher Girls at Siglufjördur, Clad in Garb Which is Picturesque Despite the Thick Woolen Frock and Heavy Oilskin Apron. Below—Busy Scenes Among Town's Fish Factories.

Business Forces Get Together In West and Iron Out Wrinkles

Farmers, Educators, Bankers, Transport Men and Dealers Swap Opinions, Experiences and Intentions to Boom the Pacific Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 20—Tolerance, amicability, and humor characterized the meeting of farmers, educators, railroad men, bankers and local dealers here last week to discuss ways and means of making and maintaining a living. The round of problems ran about as follows:

Mr. Farmer,

"Is it right for everyone to make a profit but me? My local dealer makes not less than 15 per cent when I go to him for parts for some of my broken-down machinery. Why, he's supposed to give service! My banker takes his profit; the railroads take more, and the state and county theirs. Besides, the 'co-op' isn't functioning as it should—maybe it goes bankrupt! Not to mention the drought and the insects and the surplus of everything except buyers."

Mr. Farmer sits down and immediately Mr. Local Dealer takes the floor.

"We've got to make a profit," he explains. "Don't we have to sit around and wait for our money? That's service."

"And we wait too," said Mr. Banker rather ruefully.

Mr. Farmer smiled. "Maybe I'm not the only one," he said.

Mr. Railroad man next spoke up: "Gentlemen, the railroads aren't all wrong," he ventured. "We do help out with the taxes considerably. We

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Law's Heavy Hand Robs Sam's Hopes For His Geranium

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Orchard Street is in the heart of the city's East Side, that has become synonymous with congested tenement quarters, and the name does not connote a green and flowery lane, for all the rural implications it may have had when Manhattan was still an island of farms and little settlements.

And yet this story of Orchard Street is about a geranium that got Samuel Pastor, who is 19 and has not always lived in America, into the Court of Special Sessions, where three grave and learned justices put their heads together over him.

It was because Samuel loved flowers and needed soil to encourage a geranium to grow on his windowsill that he sat tremblingly in the judicial presence last week.

There it was told how, as long ago as last July, he had stolen into the city park, where the tenements and the shadow of the Elevated structure give way for a bit to benches under trees, and had taken a pail of dirt. The policeman who caught Samuel in the act testified to that, and it sounded very bad for Samuel. His head drooped under the combined gaze of Justices Ellsworth J. Healy, Daniel A. Direnzo, and William A. Walling. He found it hard to swallow, and his voice seemed not at all his own.

"In the old country," he said, "there are flowers, everywhere there are flowers. The houses—each has its little garden. The parks are full of them. There are flowers everywhere, and the little girls in the street have thousands of flowers. I love flowers. But on the East Side—"

The court's majesty got the better of Samuel, and he lost the thread of his defense—was able to get out only in scattered phrases his intense longing, that blossoming month, for the sight of a flower in his tenement room.

He sat down and awaited the verdict. Then Justice Healy began to speak. Parks where the city's flowers and trees were planted, he told Samuel, were the only gardens that millions of city dwellers had, and to take even a pail of dirt or a green shoot from them was to deprive many people of a part of their pleasure in growing things. The court suspended sentence, he said, asking Samuel not to do it again.

Samuel bowed and left with his father for the room where the window still waits for its geranium.

FISH INDUSTRY AIDS ICELAND'S FARM WOMEN

Groups Come Down to Factories in Summer to Fill Purses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REYKJAVIK, Ice.—Iceland does not possess any labor exchanges, nor any unemployed; but neither does it possess any domestic servants—or hardly any; and the cause of this unusual state of affairs is that the little island owns a woman's fish-packing industry which is so well-liked, so extremely companionable, and, moreover, so well paid, that nobody need lack for work or face financial difficulties from one year's end to another.

Somewhere toward the middle of each July, the boats which ply between Reykjavik—the capital—and Akureyri, the second largest town of the island, begin to carry a "consignment" of young women who come on board provided not only with their bedding, but with most of the food necessary for the voyage as well.

They have come down from the lonely farms of the inland valleys—on ponies, mostly, for there are no trains. When they return in the course of a few weeks, if they work earnestly they will have in their pockets the equivalent of $1000 to $1500 in crowns.

No Room for Luxuries

The industry is carried on chiefly at Siglufjördur and, because the village is small, and boasts some five factories for the production of herring oil and fish meal, it is too crowded to offer any luxuries in the way of accommodation. But what matter, when daylight continues all the 24 hours, and trawlers have to be unloaded and their shining cargoes spread out over the great salting and packing tables at any moment of the day or night?

Why need anything better than the long sheds down on the quays with their row upon row of bunks ready for those moments when, weary of work, sleep seems delicious? And why bother about delicate details when one's costume is just a thick woolen frock covered by an apron of heavy oilskin, and woolen gloves, which are never removed, cover one's hands?

Different Towns; Different Styles

Siglufjördur is not, of course, the only center for the fishing industry in Iceland. There is Hafnarfjördur—pronounced as in the manner of "Half-after-hour" for the convenience of the stranger—where the dried fish industry is carried on, and where, in a considerably warmer climate, practically all the women and children, whether boys or girls, adopt blue linen trousers, cut with braces of the same material, and worn over thin woolen, or sometimes even silk, blouses.

And then there is Reykjavik itself, where—since fashion must find its highest level in all capital towns—white overalls cover the most modern of modern dresses, and hair is tied up daintily in becomingly colored handkerchiefs.

But the workers of Siglufjördur, coming with empty pockets, are able to return in the best cabins and enjoy the finest menus the ships afford.

Maine Potato Men Advised To Cut Acres

Markets Director Says Growers Plant More Than They Can Look After

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 20—Carefully restricted acreage is the best policy if Maine potato growers are to maintain consistently sound markets for the yearly crop, is the opinion expressed by Mr. Charles M. White, director of markets in the Maine Department of Agriculture.

If farmers in the great Aroostook County potato lands wish to eliminate many of the speculative elements of their business such as he believes have led up to their present predicament of unprecedented low prices, Mr. White contends that a carefully devised planting program on the part of the individual grower is the basis for maintaining a uniformly stable market for his crop.

As an example of this policy the Maine director of markets explained that a farmer whose equipment consists of a pair of horses should not attempt to plant more than 20 acres of potatoes. An individual grower can care adequately for that acreage without the necessity of employing extra help except in the planting and harvesting seasons, Mr. White pointed out.

Tendency to Increase

The tendency, however, has been for a farmer to increase the acreage to a point where he cannot give the proper care to his crop, Mr. White explained, unless he hires additional labor. Mr. White said that it is natural for many farmers to exceed their normal acreage after a poor season as a speculative step whereby the farmer hopes to reap a fair margin of profit through increased production in order to offset the lean year.

On the basis that a one-man farm, which has a pair of horses for its maintenance equipment, should not attempt to handle more than 20 acres of potatoes under normal conditions, Mr. White believes that 60 acres is proportionately as wise an amount to be worked by a one-man farm which has a tractor as

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Chinese Students Deserting Tokyo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Sino-Japanese clash in Manchuria may cost Tokyo its standing as one of the greatest Chinese educational centers in the world. More than 1000 Chinese students have left the Japanese capital since the Manchurian trouble started, and it is unlikely that many of them will return. The result may be a gain for American universities next year, since many of the students, who had started their university careers in Japan, may transfer to the United States.

Tokyo's colleges and universities have catered specially to Chinese students. Tokyo is near China and living for students is cheap. A share of the Chinese Boxer indemnity was remitted to cover education of Chinese students and other inducements were offered. Japanese saw in the students a very real opportunity to build up friendship between the two countries.

The Manchurian clash, however, bids fair to upset the educational work of nearly a generation. Chinese students in Tokyo were among the first to protest at what they termed "Japanese militaristic aggression," and most of them stopped attending classes the day first news of the Manchurian clashes was published.

As the scope of the trouble extended students who had funds immediately booked passage for home.

ANOTHER AIRSHIP ORDERED FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, today authorized construction of the airship ZRS-5 and ordered that the Akron be accepted.

BRIAND PUTS PROPOSALS UP TO JAPAN

Council Head Deals Direct With Disputants for Settlement in Manchuria

ADMITTED IN GENEVA OUTLOOK NOT HAPPY

China Agrees to Abide by League, but Tokyo Holds to Its Original Claims

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 20—In a succession of private interviews with Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa of Japan and Dr. Alfred Sze of China, M. Aristide Briand, president of the Council, today continued his efforts to bring the disputants together in the Manchurian dispute.

But despite encouraging reports reaching here from Washington, London and Paris, little basis is evident in Geneva to justify hopes for an early agreement. All depends upon whether Japan will accept proposals which M. Briand is putting to Mr. Yoshizawa in the name of the League of Nations Council.

These proposals, as previously outlined, envisage three steps: First, evacuation of Manchuria by Japanese troops by a fixed date; second, Chinese guarantee for safety of Japanese lives and property; third, an international committee to supervise the evacuation and guarantee.

The Chinese accept these terms heartily. Indeed, Dr. Sze goes even further, in promising to abide by whatever decision the Council may reach.

But the Japanese still repulse every suggestion. Their claims remain as extreme as when the discussions started on Sept. 19, and comprise first, recognition of all existing treaty obligations by the Chinese, and the promise that Japanese claims in Manchuria will no longer be questioned; second, abstention of Chinese troops from all acts of hostility toward the Japanese military or civil population; third, cessation of the Chinese economic boycott and anti-Japanese campaign; fourth, precise guarantees of the lives and property of Japanese; fifth, acceptance of private negotiations by China for other "fundamental questions."

These Japanese claims are thus far removed from the desire of the Council, and are obviously inacceptable to the Chinese. But the position rests there today with members of the Council becoming increasingly restive. M. Briand, with Breton tenacity, is pursuing his diplomatic efforts with both parties, but the Marquis of Reading is eager to increase the pressure upon the Japanese.

The Council's feelings are graphically reflected in a member's remark today as he passed the conference room where another League committee is considering reform of the calendar. He said, "Let them reform the calendar so as to put the Manchurian affair back into the eighteenth century where it belongs."

Japan Believed Likely To Mark Time, Hoping For Change in China

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 20—The effects of Mr. Eugene Chen's visit to Tokyo recently is now becoming apparent. It is learned that Mr. Chen informed the Japanese consul at Canton he expects shortly to assume the Foreign Ministership at Nanking following a Canton-Nanking rapprochement which is near a conclusion.

Mr. Chen said he is ready to open negotiations with Tokyo direct for a Sino-Japanese settlement on the basis of the demands of Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, which China must accept prior to the withdrawal of Japanese troops.

These include, first, mutual pledges of nonaggressions; second, suppression, to the best of the Chinese Government's ability, of all anti-Japanese movements throughout China including anti-Japanese teachings in Chinese schools; third, mutual respect of each other's territorial integrity; fourth, that China respect all treaties and agreements with Japan including those affecting the South Manchuria Railway, and take measures to eliminate ruinous railway competition and agree to the rights of Japanese lease lands; fifth, protection of Japanese nationals and properties in Manchuria.

Public Opinion Rules

These very points Mr. Chen discussed with Baron Shidehara at the War Office during his visit to Tokyo. At that time, he informed the correspondent, he emphasized to the Japanese that the actions of any Chinese foreign minister in dealing with Japan must consider Chinese public opinion. This being true, it appears that Mr. Chen may find it difficult to consummate his promises to the Japanese consul in Canton, even if he gains the Nanking portfolio.

There are some indications that Japan has been following its old policy of taking a silent hand in the Chinese political game, aiding the movement which now may result in the reorganization of the Nanking Government on a basis more satisfactory to Japan. In view of the Chekiang bankers' long support of the Chiang Kai-shek—T. V Soong combination, it looks doubtful from this distance whether Japan's support of the Eug

Chen-Canton group can be of much immediate value. It is believed that the determining factor in Sino-Japanese relations will remain public opinion in both countries, which must be allayed before successful negotiations can be started.

However, it now seems certain that important developments toward solution will be in the Far East and not in Geneva or Washington. It is felt here the League and Washington have now succeeded in convincing themselves that no absolute violation of the Kellogg Pact is impending. While discussion of the various formulas probably will continue for some time in Geneva, Japan obviously is pinning the real hopes on a reshuffling of the internal Chinese situation, and will mark time until the emergence of some group in at least nominal control with which a settlement can be effected.

Traders' Claims Rejected

Tokyo is rejecting claims of foreign traders in Mukden that Japan assume responsibility for goods sold to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and unpaid for when the Japanese occupation started. These goods include British, American, German and French airplanes, Czechoslovakian military supplies, German and American radio stations, and American motortrucks. It is admitted that the Japanese Army has been using some of these materials, however, as a military necessity; also that the Japanese protected them from the possibilities of banditry. It is doubtful if foreign firms can ever collect since it appears there is little possibility of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang being able to return.

It is learned that M. Aristide Briand, president of the Council, informed Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate, that Mr. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Nanking Government, asked the British and French to send troops to Shankaikwan with a view to preventing Sino-Japanese clashes, but both refused and recalled that America has the right to send troops to this area under the Boxer Treaty. Following Mr. Yoshizawa's informing M. Briand of Baron Shidehara's five points, M. Briand said he might attempt to induce China to accept four, but doubted the advisability of including the point about Chinese coöperation with the South Manchuria Railway, and thought a general statement better, suggesting that he merely ask China to promise to obey the spirit of the letter in all commitments with Japan. Mr. Yoshizawa is thought likely to accept this suggestion but it is thought useless since with it in force China would give full recognition to the 1915 treaty containing the remnants of the 21 demands, which China has always refused to do. The mere fact that M. Briand is unfamiliar with the 1915 treaty situation has convinced the Government here that the League never really has appreciated the situation, and that the League's efforts cannot be successful.

The Chinese assumed full control of the Mukden municipal government today with two Japanese advisers.

Japan Willing That U. S. Coöperate but Is Still Against Participation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The major obstacle to a frank treatment of the Manchurian situation was resolved late yesterday when Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, arrived at the State Department to inform Mr Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, that Japan had withdrawn its objections to American coöperation with the League in the present juncture, and that the Japanese Government had begun withdrawal of its armed forces from the non-treaty portions of Manchuria.

Mr. Debuchi made it clear, however, that his Government had not withdrawn its objection to American participation in the deliberations of the League Council on a juridical basis, and that it intended to thresh out this point when the Manchurian situation is settled.

The diplomat's visit was entirely unheralded and came as a most welcome rift in the clouds of international misunderstanding which had been gathering around the American move to sit in at Geneva to support the League measures for bringing about a cessation of threatening hostilities.

At the same time, the Chinese Legation made public telegrams received at the Nanking Foreign Office, from Mr. George E. Lewis, general secretary for the International Y. M. C. A., describing, as an eyewitness, the Japanese invasions of Manchuria and maintaining that this invasion is today being consolidated as rapidly as possible. He declared that no evidence is to be found of any move to withdraw.

Holding a press conference of his own following his announcement to Mr. Stimson, Mr. Debuchi told a story of the events which had transpired during the last few days leading up to this happy solution of a threatening situation.

It became evident from what he said that for the first time in years of diplomatic history an ambassador had stepped out of the rôle of transmitter of messages between foreign offices and had courageously exercised his own discretion in the face of instructions from home.

Last week he received from the Japanese Foreign Office a strong and unfriendly statement of Japan's views on American and League intervention into what it considered a purely domestic matter.

Realizing the tenseness of feeling in this country, Mr. Debuchi refused to deliver this message but instead sought to convince Tokyo that the American position was dictated entirely by an altruistic desire to prevent warfare and not by a desire to humiliate Japan. He also recommended withdrawal of objections to American participation in the deliberations of the League.

Emerging victorious from this delicate position Mr. Debuchi hurried to the State Department without waiting to announce his visit, bearing with him a broad smile and concessions from his Government he had so earnestly requested. He also assured Mr. Stimson and later his press interviewers that the situation in Manchuria itself had cleared considerably.

The State Department received Mr. Debuchi's message as indicating a complete change in Japan's attitude to the peace efforts of the United States and the League, and felt that the road is cleared for definite constructive action. It is also believed that any misunderstanding between this Government and Japan has been dissolved, making it possible to continue negotiations on a friendly basis.

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MAN WHO URGED OUTLAWING WAR SEES IDEA WORK

One Great Hope in Chinese Crisis in Kellogg Pact, Levinson Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—The Kellogg peace pact outlawing war and pledging the nations never to use force in their disputes and conflicts has proved itself the one great hope in the Chinese-Japanese crisis, it is pointed out here by Mr. Salmon O. Levinson, pioneer in the formulation of the doctrine of war renunciation.

For the first time in history, nations are attempting in a big organized way to prevent war by employing the machinery of peace, Mr. Levinson said. There is no compulsion whatever about their effort. No measures of force are implied in the Pact of Paris.

"Both Japan and China signed the pact," Mr. Levinson continued, "and each is being called on to observe its promise to use no other than peaceful means in settling their controversy, and both have agreed so to do.

"It is fortunate that M. Aristide Briand, the French Premier, who originally proposed the outlawry of war treaty to the United States, presided at the League Council, where all the members adopted the use of the peace pact rather than any provisions of the League Covenant to influence both China and Japan to a peaceful adjustment of their complicated situation.

"For our representative to sit in with the League Council without the power to vote but merely to offer suggestions and to help shape the procedure under the peace pact no more constitutes the United States a member of the League than if I were invited to sit into a specific matter by the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, that would make me a member of the corporation's board.

"Any reasonable and conciliatory method employed by our Administration to prevent the insanity of war will meet with the overwhelming approval of the people of the United States."

VIRGINIA TO PAGEANT WASHINGTON'S DEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20—Re-enactment of the principal events connected with the various Washington shrines in Virginia will be contributed to the George Washington bicentennial celebration next year by the State of Virginia.

At a meeting of representatives of state bicentennial commissions, Robert Lecky Jr. of Richmond informed Representative Sol Bloom of New York, associate director of the national commission, that tentative plans called for pageants at Mount Vernon, Wakefield, Fredericksburg, Epping Forest and other places with which the name of Washington is associated.

Why Didn't You Dig a Little Deeper, Mr. Shaw?

Happier Picture Painted of England

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Sir Alexander Lawrence and Sir Francis Goodenough were guests at a luncheon meeting of the English-Speaking Union of the United States given in their joint honor at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

Sir Alexander, who was formerly chairman of the Institute of Public Administration, after reviewing the British political situation and the Indian problem, stressed that the situation in England was not so bad as some persons imagined.

"In the present crisis the country has not suffered from the misery and destitution which have occurred in other periods of trade depression," he said.

'Minor Revolving Fund' Of Farm Board Grows

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Farm Board's "minor revolving fund" has reached $85 and is still growing.

Unlike the $500,000,000 revolving fund granted by Congress to aid American farmers, the source of the $85 is the members themselves—a penalty for being tardy at board meetings.

The fine is $1.

From the "minor revolving fund" is bought such delicacies as fruits and sweets which the members eat as they put in long hours pondering the problems of agriculture.

Trainmen Vote Layoff To Help Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 19—Sacrificing one-eighth of their maximum possible income to preserve employment for about 50 of their fellow workers, the 1383 trainmen, members of Division 627, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees here, voted last week to take off every eighth day throughout the year.

ECUADOR CABINET ANNOUNCED

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 19 (By U. P.)—Provisional President Moreno announced the following cabinet yesterday: Foreign Minister, Señor Carlos Manuel Larrea; Education, Señor Francisco Perez Borja, and War, Señor Leonardo Sotomayor.

Office Robots Show Latest Tricks In Booths at Grand Central Palace

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—With demands for economy in time and labor never more pressing than at present, manufacturers of office "robots" have presented a number of improved devices at the twenty-eighth annual National Business Show which opened at Grand Central Palace yesterday, and continues through the week.

The most noticeable trend in the show was toward the further electrification of office machinery. For instance, there is a new electrical accounting machine which tabulated customer accounts and automatically showed the credit or debit balance of each customer. While entries were being made on this machine, a machine electrically connected to it punched tabulating cards for each entry, saving the labor of making out the cards.

Another new device was an electric automatic typewriter. Not only does the reel from which the automatic writing is done operate by electric drive, but the mechanism of the keys and carriage is by electric motivation. The typewriter itself has been in use several years without the automatic attachment. The machine turns out 50 to 60 ordinary letters an hour—about one a minute.

Another interesting typewriter is the Varityper. In an instant the type face can be changed to any language one wishes. There are some 30 different sets of type that are supplied. It writes in virtually every language except Yiddish and Chinese.

One of the most ingenious devices shown is a scale which counts the number of pieces in any load of homogeneous objects it weighs. It makes allowance for the weight of the container, weighs the entire load, and then counts them.

Student Drinking Less, Teachers Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20—Representatives of three New York State colleges took sharp issue with loose claims by wet leaders that students drink more than before prohibition, in addresses Saturday before the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in annual convention here last week.

Dr. Herbert N. Shenton of the sociology department of Syracuse University, said drinking has none of the prestige it had years ago. He suggested that any colleges encountering difficulties on the liquor problem be more selective of the type of homes from which they take their students.

Dr. Arthur H. Norton, president of Keuka College, contrasted the change from his own college days with the present, when returning alumni are about the only offenders.

Dr. Edward Fitch, dean of Hamilton College, declared drinking had decreased immeasurably, but that with the removal of so many examples of the evils of liquor some of the old horror of drunkenness were unknown to the students.

$1,992,380 FOR VIRGINIA ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20—The secretary of agriculture has apportioned $1,992,380 to Virginia to be used for federal aid road construction during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1932. The apportionment, part of $105,875,000 made for the whole country, was announced nearly three months earlier than usual so that states could get an early start on plans for next season's construction.

Dog Barking Prohibited By Borough Councilmen

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., Oct. 20 (AP)—The Collingswood Borough Council last night passed an ordinance forbidding dogs to bark from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m.

The penalty is a fine of $100, imprisonment of 10 days, or both—for the dog's owner.

The ordinance sets forth that if 10 persons "within earshot of a barking dog during the slumber hours" protest the canine outbreak, the owner is punished.

Forms for use in complaints were being prepared.

GERMAN DIRIGIBLE IN BRAZIL

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Oct. 20 (AP) The Graf Zeppelin, German dirigible, was in Brazil today for the third time this year. The giant ship landed last night after another nonstop flight from Friedrichshafen, Ger.

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EUROPE FOUND FAVORABLE TO DISARMAMENT

President of Rotarians Coming to Chicago on Official Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Limitation of armaments meets with popular approval in western Europe, according to Mr. Sydney W. Pascall of London, Eng., president of Rotary International. Mr. Pascall made this commentary as the result of a recent trip to continental Europe during which he visited half a dozen countries.

His report on the sympathetic inclination toward world peace which he found was given out here at Rotary International headquarters, which Mr. Pascall is coming to visit. He lands in New York Friday and will spend a month in the United States, visiting also Canada and Cuba. Mr. Pascall is the first European to be named president of the World's Rotary Clubs. He is chairman of a London firm of manufacturing and export confectioners.

"One of Rotary's objects is to promote international peace through a better understanding between the peoples," he said in his statement. "How fundamental this understanding is has been impressed even more deeply upon me during my visit just completed to France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and Holland.

"We find such different opinions taken about France and Germany, not only by Frenchmen and Germans, that it seems to be universally recognized that the one necessary condition for peace and the limitation of armaments is the getting closer together of France and Germany.

"In all countries I discussed the coming disarmament conference at Geneva next February. I found a great deal of interest and a very general opinion that it was vital to the future of European prosperity that the disarmament conference should succeed."

EDNA MILLAY WINS PRIZE FOR POEMS

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Edna St. Vincent Millay was awarded the Helen Haire Levinson Prize, offered for a poem or group of poems by an American appearing in Poetry, a magazine of verse. The announcement was made Saturday in the current issue of the publication.

The Levinson prize of $200 has been offered for 16 years by Salmon O. Levinson, Chicago attorney, in memory of his wife. The award to the New York poet was based on her "Three Sonnets."

WEST VIRGINIA BANS OLD COVERED BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—One of West Virginia's famous old-fashioned covered bridges, the old Cheat bridge, a relic of Civil War days, which spans the Cheat River at one of its widest spots on United States Route No. 50 near Rowlesburg, is soon to pass.

The quaint old structure has been condemned and is now posted as unsafe for modern heavy traffic. The state road commission has decided to replace the structure with a modern steel and concrete bridge. Much sentiment prevails for the old wooden structure and citizens say that while its usefulness for traffic may be nearing an end it should be converted into a bridge for pedestrians.

Glass of Water Levels Roadbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, October 20—To the uninitiated, the sight of a group of Pennsylvania Railroad maintenance officials seated round a table on a speeding train and earnestly gazing at a tumbler of water mile after mile, might seem a little strange. But there is a reason.

The fact is that this simple equipment is used to determine the smoothness of the roadbed. Every time a drop of water spills over the glass, which is filled within an eighth of an inch of the brim, a black mark is chalked up against that particular section of track.

In addition to the water test, delicate machines are, also, being used now and which automatically record every jar, swerve, or sway.

URUGUAY PAYS INTEREST

Hallgarten & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., fiscal agents, announced the receipt of funds to meet the payment of the Nov. 1, 1931, interest on both the Republic of Uruguay 6s of 1960 and 1964.

Lloyd's Wallpapers

A wealth of new, exclusive designs, in a multitude of harmonious color combinations, is found in late importations of Lloyd's Quality Wallpapers.

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Diamond center, scroll and straight quilted borders.
Bound with contrasting silk cord.
Rose, blue, gold, orchid, in solid colors.
Or in combinations of these colors.
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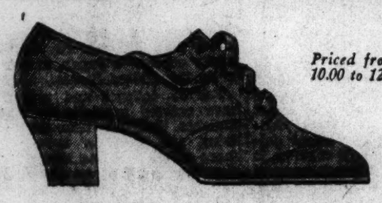

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CANADA HALTS GOLD EXPORTS AS PRECAUTION

Order Imposes Penalty for Sending Out Metal Without License

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20—The necessity for conserving the country's gold reserves has prompted the Canadian Government to impose a prohibition against exports of that metal.

An order in council passed by the Cabinet yesterday and made public by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, made it an offense to export gold from Canada except under license granted by the Minister of Finance. Such a license, according to the terms of the order in council, would be granted only to chartered banks.

The ban is effective from yesterday and will extend to March 1, 1932, unless rescinded or amended.

It was explained here that Canada possesses sufficient gold in the national treasury against Dominion notes, and in fact the country's gold reserves are in excess of statutary requirements. Some weeks ago the Canadian Government took steps to secure the coöperation of the various gold-producing mines in having their production minted in this country, and since a steady flow of that metal is pouring into the royal mint here the country's supply is increasing. The operation of the export prohibition will accelerate that increase.

Yesterday's order in council reads:

"1. No gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars shall hereafter be exported from the Dominion of Canada, except under authority of a license issued by the Minister of Finance, or by someone designated by him to act on his behalf.

"2. No such license shall be granted to other than a Canadian-chartered bank."

The third section is a penalty clause providing for a fine of $1000, or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both fine and imprisonment, for infraction of this decree; while the fourth section establishes the period within which the prohibition will operate.

London Sees Ottawa Plan As Money Pact Approach

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 20—The Canadian Government's decision to restrict gold exports is regarded as bringing definitely nearer to realization those international currency agreements insisted upon in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's election manifesto yesterday.

Canada and South Africa were alone among British commonwealth nations in endeavoring to stand out in September when Britain was driven off the gold standard. Both have since found their export trade handicapped by unfavorable exchange conditions. Both have been subjected to a gold drain similar to that which the Bank of England was unable to withstand.

This drain, it is held, must continue until world confidence is restored, since it is attributed to the fact that central banks, just as much as individuals, have lost faith in paper and have been forced in consequence to hold their reserves in gold.

The recent upward tendency of sterling has left this conviction unchanged since it is attributed rather to a transfer of foreign funds to London in anticipation of further recessions from the gold standardd, than to any permanent turn in the tide.

Farm Produce Price Fixing Is Urged By Nye

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — Price regulation for agricultural commodities to restore the buying power of the farming element in the population was urged by Senator Gerald P. Nye, insurgent Republican from North Dakota, on his return to the capital today.

Senator Nye declared that although this may be a radical step it is a reasonable one in view of the depressed conditions in the northwest farming districts and the only one sufficient to prevent serious disturbances during the coming winter.

He recommended a two- or three-year period of price regulation depending on the rapidity of recovery to be based on careful estimates of minimum production costs plus reasonable profits. He pointed to price fixing during the World War as a precedent for such a drastic step during a period of grave national emergency.

A careful study is now being made of the details of a general price-fixing scheme by members of Senator Nye's staff which will form the basis for legislation he intends to introduce during the next session of Congress, he said.

In advocating this step, Senator Nye is departing from the farm relief programs now being drawn up by his colleagues from the mid-western and western farm sections of the country.

Others have advocated the export debenture and the equalization fee as heretofore, Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho and Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa being the outstanding advocates of the latter measure.

There has also been a general feeling among returning western Progressives that the Federal Farm Board Act requires drastic revision if the farmer is to derive any real benefit during this continued period of depressed farm prices. Some advocate complete abolition of the Federal Farm Board.

Another acute phase of the farm problem is the condition of the federal land banks which are said to be already loaded to capacity with farm land on which they have been forced to foreclose mortgages.

Referring to the political situation in his section Senator Nye said though there is considerable dissatisfaction with the present Administration there is a general disposition to support Mr. Hoover for reelection.

He thought that if the Democrats should nominate Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York a good many votes might be lost to Mr. Hoover, but that none of the other Democratic possibilities would find any support among the citizens of the Northwest.

Mexican Mine Closes in Sonora

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 20—Drama took a hand in the recent economic readjustments in the northern Mexican State of Sonora. Just south of the international border, hundreds of Mexican families, have had the home-ties of many years standing broken by the decline in the price of copper.

The men had been employed by the Moctezuma Copper Company, a Phelps Dodge subsidiary, operating at Nacozari and Pilares, about 70 miles south of the American line. At least 1000 operatives, nearly all of Mexican citizenship, had worked in the deep copper mines, or in a great concentrating mill. Carrying on at large financial loss, only recently the company was given permission to suspend operations. Its management made elaborate preparations for alleviation of distress caused by the stoppage of a pay roll, the support of two towns.

A few score of employees have been retained for maintenance work, and free housing has been provided for others who may stay. All have been given cash payments, to aid in readjustments problems, with addition of free transportation by truck to Naco and thence by rail to a point about 100 miles south of Guaymas, Sonora. The Mexican Government has taken up the proble, alloting small tracts of irrigated land in the rich Yaqui River valley, providing farming implements.

When the Swallows Homeward Fly

Both by permission Willinger, Vienna

BIRDS AIDED IN OWN ELEMENT

A Sudden Cold Snap, Accompanied by High Winds and Snow, Caught Thousands of Swallows on Their Migration From Central Europe to the Shores of Africa, and the Streets in Vienna and Other Cities Were Thick With the Birds. Planes Were Pressed Into Service and Great Quantities of the Swallows Were Taken to Venice. Top Shows Cages Being Loaded in a Plane. Bottom is a Corner of One of the Rest Rooms That Was Provided for the Birds Awaiting Transportation.

Thousands of Swallows Get Free Ride By Airplane Over Alps to Sunny Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — Free airplane tickets from inclement Vienna to sunny Venice were provided for thousands of migrating swallows which were stranded in Austria by an unusually early cold spell, with snow and freezing winds.

The first plane load of 25,000 in specially heated cases after a two and a half hours' flight were given an official welcome by the Mayor of Venice and other city authorities, who personally supervised the release of the birds.

The majority of the birds, after arriving in Italy, headed south for African shores, but a number spent several hours flying round Venice evidently seizing the opportunity for some local sightseeing. The night express train to Italy also left with a van attached carrying another 35,000 swallows. Thousands more continued to be brought to the offices of the Vienna Animal Protection Society from all parts of Austria, especially from the western provinces of the Tyrol. In the cold weather they lost all timidity and flew through windows and doors and perched in rooms and workshops.

On receiving news of their plight the Animals' Protection League, under the direction of its president, Herr Hans D'Ory, organized a big, scale rescue campaign. Streets, motorbuses and trams were soon crowded with people carrying boxes of all sizes and a string of automobiles began arriving at the society's offices. The birds were transferred into specially constructed traveling boxes each "seating" 1000 and hurried to the airport. Some 100,000 birds altogether will probably have been saved in this way.

These flocks of swallows, it is believed, habitually spent the winter in the Balkans and Asia Minor, so that it was decided to send the next batch of 10,000 not to Venice, but via Bucharest and Sofia to Istanbul, which takes only a few hours more than the travel to Venice. This new route would save the swallows a long detour across the Adriatic Sea or the Mediterranean.

The protection movement as a whole has benefited by the operations. Hundreds of applications for membership were made every day at the counters of the league and many gifts from all classes of the population gave evidence of a new stimulus to the movement.

Hoover Is Greeted At Annapolis But Not by the Mayor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 20 (AP)—President Hoover received a rousing welcome from the Annapolis midshipmen today, but the city of Annapolis as such did not participate.

Presidential salutes rang out as Mr. Hoover debarked from the battleship Arkansas and entered the grounds of the Naval Academy to pass between two long lines of midshipmen to the White House automobiles. Another salute boomed as the party left the academy grounds.

More than 2000 Annapolis citizens made up the crowd assembled about the academy, but when Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commandant of the naval academy, called for Mayor Walter Quenstedt just before the arrival of the President, he was informed the Annapolis executive was not present.

Mayor Quenstedt yesterday wrote to President Hoover protesting the failure of the Chief Executive to recognize an official welcoming party from Annapolis as Mr. Hoover traveled to that city to board the ship last Saturday.

In making known that he had written such a letter, the mayor said plans for the city's participation in ceremonies welcoming the President upon his arrival today had been abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Hoover returned to the White House shortly after 9 a. m. today obviously refreshed from his journey to Yorktown to participate in the sesquicentennial celebration.

1000 RAILROAD MEN RETURNED TO WORK

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20 (AP)—More than 1000 men returned to work in locomotive and car repair shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad today. R. C. Hempstead, shop superintendent, said they would be employed on a four-day-week basis.

U. S. S. ESSEX BURNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn.—Bits of charred driftwood and memories are all that remain of the oldest, and at one time the finest steam cruiser in the United States Navy. Flames brought a spectacular end to 53 years of service for the U. S. S. Essex here. The dismantled hulk of the wooden warship was beached on Minnesota Point and burned.

Urgent Need for Success In Arms Cut Parley Stressed

Institute of Disarmament Told Success of Conference Depends on America's Stand—Refusal of Germany to Preliminary Plan Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Necessity for the success of the disarmament conference to be held next February, as a means of ending the world economic recession and to prevent a race for armaments which would inevitably lead to another European war, were points stressed by speakers at the Institute of Disarmament held here recently under auspices of the Omaha Peace Council.

Twenty social, civic and religious organizations of the city participated and compared notes on how members may assist in disarmament work, why it is necessary for the world and for civilization that the nations discard their vast armies and navies and other facilities for making war against neighbors.

Dr. J. William Terry, disarmament expert of the League of Nations Association of the United States, and editor of the League of Nations Chronicle; Mrs. Ben Hooper, national chairman of the international relations committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mr. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, were chief speakers. According to Mrs. Charles W. Mead, president of the Omaha Peace Council, they submitted the latest data on the disarmament question.

"This country is not excited about disarmament because it is so far away from Europe it does not realize the critical situation over there," Dr. Terry said. "But the entire issue of peace and war may be decided within the next 10 years. Either another war will destroy all instruments of good will and conciliation between nations, or the world will entirely forget the war system.

"Success of the 1932 disarmament parley, reëxamination of war settlement treaties and a Franco-German rapprochement are needed for world peace."

Disarmament depends on the United States action at the February parley, Dr. Terry said. "We must not fail, but the prospects of success are not too encouraging."

"If the disarmament conference truly succeeds in accomplishing its end, the world depression will end," Dr. Terry added. "But if it ends in failure, our posterity will look upon this period of depression as a period of comparative prosperity."

"America must enter the World Court before next February and the disarmament conference of 1932 must be a success," insisted Mrs. Hooper.

"Germany will never agree to disarmament under the present plan as outlined by a preliminary condition of the Geneva conference," Mr. Gedat, representative of the German Young Men's Christian Association and an unexpected visitor, told the institute.

At each conference, petitions of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for the entrance of the United States into the World Court, were in circulation and received almost unanimous support.

The institute is partially in preparation for a peace demonstration and mass meeting to be held in Omaha on Oct. 28, in connection with similar demonstrations in 125 other cities in the United States and Canada. This series of nation-wide meetings is to be held to demonstrate the nation-wide demand that America join the World Court and take a forward part in the 1932 disarmament meeting.

Rate Rise Denied Railways by I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today denied the railroads permission to increase freight rates throughout the country.

ROOSEVELT ROAD HEAD NAMED

WELLSBORO, Penna., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Roosevelt Highway Association at its fifth annual meeting yesterday elected Mr. Monta C. Burt, Coudersport, president and made plans to exploit, to the best advantage, the recent extension of federal route 6 as the Boston to Greeley, Colo., highway.

Homeless Boy With $5 and a Bicycle Adopts Philadelphia Mayor's Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A 14-year-old boy in Montrose, Penna., recently took stock of his possessions and his prospects. He found that the former consisted of $5 and a bicycle, while the latter would have seemed much more rosy if only he had a family and a home to back up his ambitions. After due consideration, Eugene Victor McGeorge decided to adopt a family without further delay.

"If every I'm to get anywhere," he said to himself, "now is a good time to start." And then he remembered an invaluable possession, which had not been listed in his inventory—a very good friend.

Six years ago Mrs. Lorna Mackey Haines, daughter of Mayor Mackey of Philadelphia, had visited relatives in Montrose. She and Eugene had become firm friends, and on her return to this city he had accompanied her, to attend school for a short time before spending the summer with her in Atlantic City.

After his mother, a former school-teacher, had passed on, Eugene's home life with his father, a miner, finally came to an end and he was "farmed out" in the country. Here he thought of his friend, Mrs. Haines, and her father, the Mayor of Philadelphia. Selling his bicycle for another $5, he set out for the city to adopt the Mayor's family as his own.

Arriving at the Mackey suite in the Rittenhouse-Plaza Apartments, he discovered that the Mayor himself was out of town. But a servant directed him to the residence where Mrs. Haines gave him a welcome which ended the adventurous journey most satisfactorily.

On his return to Philadelphia Mayor Mackey and his wife agreed that Eugene should make his home with them and receive a good education with their help. They intend to accept the responsibility of bringing him up.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mary B. Leith, St. Helens, Oregon.
Frank Leith, St. Helens, Oregon.
Mrs. Frieda D. Nesham, London, England.
Jekab Greenblat, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Grace E. Stone, Montclair, N. J.
Miss Helen E. Stone, Montclair, N. J.
Richard E. Prince, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. Marion A. Prince, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. Thelma S. Brubaker, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Robert A. Hays, Jersey City, N. J.
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Theodore E. Reynolds, Larchmont, N. Y.
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Florence Evans, Yorkshire, England.
Miss Ermengard Maitland, Gloucestershire, England.

MEXICO EXPANDS TILE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20—Mexico's title-making industry, of interest to thousands of tourists who visit the Republic every year, is expanding, according to federal statistics. It is in Puebla that a great portion of the delicate tile decorations are fashioned.

Twenty-four factories are located in Mexico City. Nuevo Leon has 12, and the State of Jalisco eight. Vera Cruz and Coahuila have four each. Guanajuato, Puebla, Chihuahua and Michoacan have three each. The factories represent an investment of 2,424,038 pesos (about $725,000).

RUSSELL GETS QUANTICO POST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, (AP)—Brig. Gen. John H. Russell, who served as American high commissioner in Haiti from 1922 to 1930, has been appointed commanding general at the Quantico, Va., Marine barracks. He will succeed Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, who retired Oct. 1.

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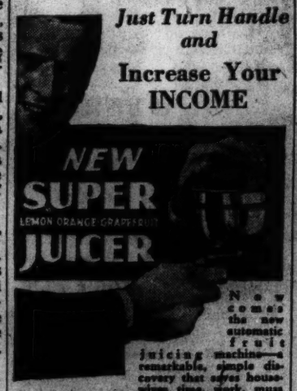

New comes the new automatic fruit juicing machine—a remarkable, simple discovery that saves housewives time, work, mess and bother and brings ambitious men and women everywhere increased earnings in full and spare time! Entirely different—nothing like it ever before. Imagine a small, handsome device that hangs on the wall and gets all the juice from oranges, lemons, grapefruit, etc., instantly. So simple a child can operate it. Just turn magic crank and fruits juice themselves. Strains all pulp, seeds and pith. Easy to clean. Can't rust. AND AMAZINGLY LOW-PRICED!

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Whether you have ever sold anything before or not, here is your chance to pocket steady earnings daily! Millions drinking fruit juices today can use this new Super-Juicer. No wonder agents everywhere can make money. Write at once for liberal FREE TEST OFFER and see for yourself its profit possibilities for you! Coupon below brings full details, including UNIQUE 4-PROFIT PLAN. Mail it NOW! CENTRAL STATES MFG. CO., DEPT. M-5005, 4500 MARY AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Walk-Over Shoes Are Advertised Internationally in The Christian Science Monitor

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When the first sharp blast out of the north is answered by the shrill of a football referee's whistle—it's full brogue weather. Time to change from your lightweight, summery-looking shoes and start your fall wardrobe right with Walk-Over brogues. Sporty perforations and a collegiate swing to the wing tip. Made of plumper, meatier leather. Triple soles from the toe through the heel insure snug comfort though the ground freezes underfoot. The DRURY is shown in black ebonite calf.

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RAILROAD LINES PUT $8,500,000 INTO NEW TIES

New England Systems Expend Large Sums on Their Roadbeds

More than $8,500,000 has been invested among the railroad lines of New England in new ties

As a means of conserving this huge investment nearly all railroads are now creosoting their ties before placing them under the rails. With this process, their period of service is greatly prolonged.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had about 800,000 ties seasoning in its tie yard on May 1. In addition there were 600,000 creosoted ties distributed all over its lines on that date; the total representing an investment of nearly $2,000,000.

The Boston & Maine reports on hand 366,561 treated ties, valued at $549,948 and 594,673 not treated, valued at $810,919. This make a total of 961,234 railway ties as of Sept. 1 with an investment of $1,360,867.

The Boston & Albany replaces about 300,000 ties annually practically all of which have been creosoted. Based on the number and value of ties already installed in its tracks, the average cost per creosoted railway tie on this line is $1.30. This would make an approximate investment of $390,000 for new ties this year.

The Maine Central replaces approximately 365,976 annually. According to a comparison of the total number of ties already installed throughout its entire system, and their value, the average cost per tie is $1.15. This would make a yearly investment of about $420,872.

The Bangor & Aroostook has no creosoted ties on its road. Comparing the number and value of ties already installed, the approximate value of a single tie would be about 84 cents. Thus the investment of its 200,000 ties replaced annually would be about $168,000.

In the Canadian lines that enter the New England States, approximately $3,043,000 are invested at present in new ties not yet installed in the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Canadian National Railways report that an average of 90 ties per mile are replaced annually on the Grand Trunk Line between Norton Mills, Vt., and Portland, Me. This road is about 165 miles long so that about 14,850 are placed under the tracks each year. These ties are valued at an average of $1.50 apiece making the total annual investment about $22,275.

In the northern and southern divisions of the Central Vermont lines, which include the states of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, there have been installed about 120,805 new ties up to Aug. 1. These, at a value of $1.80 apiece, make a total investment of $1,217,449.

Navy Yard Closing Protests Recorded

Crystalizing sentiment of civic, state and business leaders in favor of retaining the United States Navy Yard at Charlestown on the active list and voicing vigorous protests against proposed closing of the yard, one of the most representative gatherings ever assembled for such a purpose in Boston met at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. The meeting was called by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, the results of which are to be forwarded to Washington.

Proposed closing of the yard and subsequent discharge of a group of skilled workmen and mechanics, pointed out Mr. Harriman, would effect only a slight saving to the Government, inasmuch as it is understood that the yard would be maintained, though closed, which means that a force of men would have to be employed to guard it to keep its valuable machinery from deteriorating and to make necessary repairs.

The meeting resulted in organized opposition on the part of citizens of Greater Boston to the closing of the yard and the chamber went on record as determined to make every effort to save it.

Mr. Melville D. Liming, general secretary of the chamber, said that the business interests of the community were sympathetic with efforts to bring about reasonable federal economy. Boston does not ask nor will it expect, preferential treatment, but it does expect a fair share of naval construction and repair work, he said. The Boston Navy Yard is an institution that has been built up to its present degree of efficiency through many years of efforts. It serves a useful purpose to the whole nation and especially to this community which is one of the nation's principal workshops, said Mr. Liming.

HOLIDAY OBSERVANCE MERGER ADVOCATED

Combined observance of Armistice and Thanksgiving Days was suggested yesterday by Mayor James M. Curley in a conference with representatives of the American Legion and Legion Auxiliaries of the State at the City Hall. The Mayor also suggested that careful consideration be given to the observance of all holidays, with the exception of Christmas Day and possibly the Fourth of July, on the Saturday of the week in which they occur.

It has always been the practice of stores in large metropolitan cities in the United States to observe a two-minute silence on Armistice Day, the Mayor pointed out, and this is the acknowledged practice throughout the world and has been urged through proclamations. In view of the narrow margin of profit on which business is now operating, he believed it should be given every encouragement to build up and keep people on the job. Thus the Mayor does not favor the Legion's request for a whole day's holiday on Armistice Day.

YALE TO CURTAIL SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19 (AP)—The interfraternity council of Yale College today made public plans for a sharp curtailment of fraternity social functions during the football season. The council announced that it will sponsor only two joint dances during the fall. These will take the place of the dances given by each fraternity on the night preceding big football games.

The joint dances will be held on the night of the Dartmouth and Princeton games. Profits from these functions will be used for relief of the unemployed. Because one fraternity Alpha Sigma Phi, had already contracted for a dance following the army game, the council indorsed this function, the profits of which will also go to the unemployed.

Texas City Bans Observance of Winter; Turns to Summer Clothes and Beaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brownsville, Texas

OBSERVANCE of winter has been officially banned in this city. This action was taken by merchants and other business men of Brownsville at a meeting here, Oct. 9.

"Winter here is only a three-months period on the calendar, with very little change in temperature," Mayor R. B. Rentfro said. "We observe it as we would a holiday—just because we have been in the habit of doing so. There is no reason why we should continue this."

As a result of this decision, Brownsville men will wear light-colored trousers, sport coats, light hats and shoes during December, January, and February this season, and women will wear brighter colors, similar to summer clothes.

"We have an average temperature during winter months of from 65 to 70 degrees," Mayor Rentfro said. "This is really spring weather in the North."

Bathing beaches near Brownsville are to be kept open all year for the first time during this season, and other summer activities will be continued throughout the winter.

Farms in Demand In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Advertising is being used successfully to regain for New Hampshire some of its farming prestige, lost through farm abandonment and the selling of farms to residents outside the State for summer homes, according to officials of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau.

As a result of an advertising campaign conducted by the State Agriculture Board and the New Hampshire Development Commission in the agriculture board's farm journal, it is reported by the New Hampshire Farm Bureau that farm and village holdings, placed on the market for various reasons, are now in constant demand from all sections of the country.

Mr. Donald D. Tuttle, secretary of the development commission, reports that in a short period of time he has received 70 letters from 14 states asking for information as to the steps necessary for acquiring a farm or a village home in New Hampshire. Mr. Andrew L. Felker, State Commissioner of Agriculture, also has received many inquiries.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Holyoke; High School Hall, 8:15.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, Church Edifice, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"The White Devil" (film), 1 to 11.

Copley—"Philip Goes Forth," 8:20.

Tremont—"As Husbands Go," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Sunday and Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the print department, Oct. 1; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Treasure Room. Manuscripts and fine press editions of Edgar Allen Poe. Indefinitely continuous.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Silver work by Arthur J. Stone. Through Oct. 28.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Batiks on velvet by Armando Arena. Through Oct. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Luigi Lucioni. Through Oct. 24.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Durer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Herbert Barnett. Through Oct. 24. Water colors of Hawaii by Dorothy George. Through Nov. 7.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Timothy Cole Memorial Exhibition. Through month of October.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

MAINE POTATO MEN ADVISED TO CUT ACRES

(Continued from Page 1)

the basis of its equipment in place of a pair of horses.

Aroostook County is a good potato region—larger and as good, if not better, than any other part of the United States, officials in the Maine Department of Agricuuture contend—and they stand firmly behind their opinion that Aroostook County farmers will always cast a solid vote for the potato in preference to any other commodity.

Quality, not quantity, should be the dominant objective of the Aroostook planter, members of the Department of Agriculture declared. Let the Maine farmer restrict his acreage to a point where such can be taken care of adequately by whatever equipment he possesses; let the greatest possible yield per acre at the least possible cost per barrel be the common objective, but, above all else, let quality supersede quantity, Mr. White urged, and Aroostook potato planters will have laid the foundation of a better ballasted business, which over a period of years will mean fair sailing for the Aroostook farmer.

This is the way out for the Maine potato planter, in the opinion of the Maine director of markets. While he realizes that these policies cannot alleviate the situation which confronts the farmers today, he indicates that naturally enough the growers must soon be looking ahead. The 1931 year is the worst in the history of Aroostook County, he asserts. Never have potatoes been so cheap. The crop that cost $1.25 a barrel to raise is selling for 35 cents a barrel.

Shipping Holiday

A shipping holiday such as Houlton growers were discussing last week will not solve the situation, Mr. White believes. "You can't store perishable potatoes indefinitely like wheat," he says. If farmers decided to store potatoes in order to stimulate a demand to force prices up, it would merely be postponing the fatal day, members of the department agree. Mr. White does not consider the depression to be the chief cause for conditions in Maine. Unrestricted acreage—in a sense, overproduction—he attributes mostly to present-day troubles.

Maine's competitive markets are heavy. Wisconsin, New York and other big potato states are showing large yields. The average yield per acre in Maine this year is slightly ahead of 1930, despite adverse climatic conditions. Meanwhile buyers for great retail chains are taking advantage of the lowest prices on record. The commission merchant for a great retail chain is reported to have purchased more than 10 per cent of the total Maine crop to hold in storage close to the great New York distributing center.

Not only has this concern jumped at the opportunity to buy potatoes while the market is admittedly at rock bottom, but as a greater measure of economy, it is minimizing the effects of high freight rates by an all-rail route by shipping its crop to Newark storage houses by way of the railroad from Presque Isle to the tidewater terminal in the Penobscot River at Searsport, where a competing steamship line has contracted to haul at least one-tenth of the 1931 lot to storage.

Prices at Bottom

The Maine director of markets believes that prices certainly have struck bottom. How far the upturn will go, no one can predict. Observers generally agree that the Aroostook County potato grower is getting off well if he can market his 1931 crop at cost. But no one predicts that he will fare that well.

That the farmers can profit by this experience is one point that the department indirectly points out. In years of great prosperity, back in the days when farmers marketed their potato crop for as high as $10 a barrel, a good many of the planters failed to view the situation with proper conservatism. An orgy of spending for equipment far out of normal proportion was keenly felt in the occasional slack seasons that followed. Of the last five years, three have been prosperous ones, for the Aroostook growers; two crops have been exceedingly lean and farmers barely got by.

Compared with returns in the last five years, the farmer should still be ahead of the game, the department officials believe. In the end, the years of prosperity offset the light harvests. The Maine potato grower cannot be stopped by any one year, Mr. White believes.

The bulk of the growers are going to put the 1931 setback down in their books to profit and loss, the director of markets says in summing up the situation. And if the farmer can profit by the present situation; if he plans for the future with a better sense of proportion and all-round conservatism, Aroostook County will come back to the business of raising potatoes on a more uniform and sounder basis than ever before.

CHURCH HOME SOCIETY ANNOUNCES DEFICIT

Four hundred and forty-six children have been helped by the Church Home Society in the first nine months of this year, Mr. Lincoln Baylies, president of the society, said yesterday at a meeting of the board of directors. "Of these," he said, "239 came from such broken home conditions, that foster home care away from their own homes was necessitated for them."

The society is now faced with a deficit of $15,942, of which the major part represents 55 new children at an average cost of $157 per year. Today there are 191 boys, girls and little babies being cared for in foster homes under the direction and supervision of the society, according to Mr. Baylies. "This makes our need for contributions all the greater," he said, "and this is our one reliance to make up the deficit this year." The meeting of the society's board of directors was held at the office, 41 Mt. Vernon Street.

NEW NATIONAL CREDIT BODY TAKING FORM

Regional Units to Function Within Few Days—Nation-Wide Subscription

The National Credit Corporation, formed by the bankers of the nation on the suggestion of President Hoover to afford additional loans to banks in need of cash, will begin to function within a few days.

All of the directors who met in New York last Saturday have returned to their respective districts and are organizing their regional groups as rapidly as possible.

The Massachusetts organization is making satisfactory progress, and banks and individuals will have apportunity to subscribe for the debentures of the corporation within a week or 10 days. This was the gist of a statement made yesterday afternoon by Mr. Daniel G. Wing, chairman of the First National Bank of Boston, and vice-president of the new national credit body.

At a meeting this morning of the Boston Clearing House banks Mr. Wing explained the procedure necessary to formation of the state group and the first steps were taken leading to the organization of the Massachusetts unit. Local clearing house banks will be the nucleus of the Bay State group, and other banks will be invited to join. A number of men are organizing similar bodies in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Each state group, Mr. Wing explained, will have a lending committee which will pass upon applications for loans, but final decision on all loans will rest with a committee of the central body. Practically all national state banks are expected to come in as members, and the officers are looking for nation-wide subscription.

It is requested that subscriptions to the notes be equal to 2 per cent of each bank's respective net demand and time deposits as of the last call date, not exceeding an amount equal to 10 per cent of capital and surplus.

No bank may borrow that does not subscribe, and the amount that an individual bank may get will rest solely with the committee, but the total loans by the whole group are limited to the total of subscriptions by the group.

The liability undertaken is confined to the particular group, so that if any losses are incurred, they are absorbed by the group granting the loans. The possibility of loss is regarded as slight.

On the basis requested for subscriptions it is expected that New England banks will buy between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 worth of debentures. It is believed that the mere fact that money is available will strengthen confidence and aid in a general recovery.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate southwest or west winds.

Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in southern and central portions tonight.

New Hampshire and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	50	66	Montreal	48	58
Bismarck	32	70	Nantucket	56	56
Boston	52	65	New Orleans	64	78
Buffalo	52	58	New York	53	56
Calgary	32	..	Norfolk, Va.	48	64
Charleston	58	68	North Platte	48	82
Chicago	50	66	Philadelphia	50	66
Cincinnati	40	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	56	74
Denver	60	74	Pittsburgh	40	62
Eastport, Me.	48	50	Portland, Me.	48	60
Hatteras	62	64	Raleigh	50	64
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	52	70
7p.m.Oct.19	78	..	St. Paul	52	72
Helena, Mont.	36	68	Salt Lake City	54	70
Huron, S. D.	40	78	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	62	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	..
Kansas City	56	74	Seattle	52	58
Key West	78	82	Tampa	68	82
Los Angeles	58	62	Washington	40	66
Memphis	52	76	Wichita, Kan.	54	76
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	34	66

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 20.
B—Maximum Oct. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:01 p. m., Wednesday 7:46 a. m.
Height of tides 8.1 feet, 7.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:25 p. m.

School Board Puts Teachers at Work

The Boston School Committee at its meeting last night provided approximately 65 additional teachers with work. These instructors were for the most part drawn from the emergency list of eligible teachers. About 52 will go to work on the playgrounds, and the remainder in the elementary evening schools. Teachers previously appointed to these assignments are not to be dropped. The committee plans to make additional appointments from its reserve list from time to time to give unemployed teachers work, according to Mr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent.

In a report submitted by Mr. Burke at the committee meeting, the enrollment in Boston's public day schools for Sept. 30, 1931, showed an increase of 788 pupils over Sept. 30, 1930.

The total number belonging in the public day schools on Sept. 30, 1931, was 133,658. Those showing an increase in pupils are: High and Latin 1696, ninth grade intermediate schools 362, special schools 424. Those showing a decrease were Teachers College 81, grades one to eight 1305, and kindergartens 308.

The committee took under consideration the proposal that the appointment of Miss Sarah Foley of the Roxbury Memorial School be made permanent.

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DRY FORCES SIGN UP 43,000 VOTERS IN OPENING DRIVE

Dr. Poling Says Cross-Country Results Exceeded Their Expectations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—A declaration of loyalty to the Eighteenth Amendment has been signed personally by 43,000 voters in the first transcontinental campaign of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman, announced here today.

Campaigners of the Allied Forces have been out 39 days and have organized 39 cities in 18 states. There are 222 cities yet to be visited. Dr. Poling said the drive was meeting with greater success than its leaders expected.

The Allied Forces, Dr. Poling explained, are not asking those who sign up to indorse any political candidate for the 1932 nominations or elections. "We are building up a body of sentiment that will be powerful in the conventions," he explained. "We are going straight down the middle of the road to line people up. We are not thinking about candidates," he said.

The average charter membership for local units of allied citizens is above 1000 voters per city—"and this is just the beginning," Dr. Poling declared. Nearly 400 volunteers have pledged themselves to duplicate the allied program in other communities.

The funds to support the Allied Forces, Dr. Poling said, "are coming from 'thousands of givers', rather than 'givers of thousands'". The budget calls for an expenditure of $431,000, or $1600 per city. To date cash and pledges have been raised exceeding this budget and the largest gift is $2000.

His organization has no protest against the right of the American Legion to vote for a referendum on the dry law, Dr. Poling stated. "The minority vote at the Detroit convention," he said, "indicates that tens of thousands of legionnaires are against the resolution. It also indicates if it may be taken as a barometer, that there is no chance to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment."

Dr. Poling also took the occasion of his visit here to answer claims that the return of beer would bring back prosperity. "Bring back beer and we raise a menace for thousands of workers and against an industry that in a few more than 100,000 permanent soft-drink fountains did last year a business of more than $2,000,000,000," he declared.

The Allied Forces' drive has just entered New England, with a meeting in Portland, Maine, on Oct. 18. The campaigners will remain in that section until Oct. 28 with their last meeting in New Haven, Conn.

German Banker Says Time Ripe To Use Caution

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—"In panic times don't punish bankers for things they may have done," declared Dr. Melchior Palyi, economic adviser to the Deutsche Bank and Disconto-Gesellschaft, large commercial bank in Germany, who is in New York on an unofficial trip of observation before delivering a series of lectures on the German banking situation at the University of Chicago.

"To punish bankers in panic times also punishes the whole economic community," he said. "It spreads fear of financial stability and therefore makes a minor panic a major one. Wait until the panic is over before punishing bankers, and by the extension of liberal credits permit all banks to stay open, and thus spread prestige and confidence in financial institutions."

Dr. Palyi praised the formation of the National Credit Corporation as an important move in the right direction. He said that the strengthening of confidence in the stability of banks was the one step necessary to start the flowing of money freely, and with that accomplished the world would be on a nearly normal basis again. The time would then come to discuss the future, he said.

"Germany is making every effort to pay its short-term debts," said Dr. Palyi. "Seven to eight hundred millions of dollars had been repaid by the middle of July, when the free outflow of capital had to be stopped in order to maintain its gold reserves.

"Payments have been going on ever since on a smaller scale, to be sure, but they have been going on. Germany is using its export surplus in the trade balance to pay interest on its external loans—not to enhance its own badly weakened gold reserves. It has failed in none of these interest payments. In addition, it has diminished its short-term indebtedness by more than one-third and has also repaid some of its long-term indebtedness. Reparations, too, were paid on July 1, as agreed.

"Every effort has been made to keep up the mark on gold parity and I believe you will agree that this effort should test recognition of Germany's real desire to pay."

High Costs Charged To Church in Spain

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The annual expenditure on official and voluntary masses in Spain exceeds 140,000,000 pesetas ($14,000,000), Señor Alvaro Albornoz, Minister of Public Works, declared in a debate on relations between the church and state in the Constituents' Assembly.

"Add to this the handsome revenue from indulgences and the charges to income work out at 500,000,000 pesetas yearly," Señor Albornoz added.

Two bishops have enormous incomes, he said, one in Toledo drawing 600,000 pesetas yearly. His salary, divided up, would make sufficient profit for the needy clergy in the villages, the Minister held.

Señor Albornoz accused the Jesuits of capturing legacies, controlling shares in banks and running a reactionary newspaper.

"How could such an association," he asked, "be compatible with the republican régime?"

Pressure from the Socialists and Radical Socialists is toward extreme measures in dealing with the religious problem, and undoubtedly a large section of the Cortes feels the consequences of leniency are likely to be more serious than those of radical reform.

Peiping Population Gaining Steadily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—The Bureau of Public Safety announces that the population of Peiping has reached 1,401,924, the largest in the city's history.

The increase is partly due to the comparative prosperity of Peiping and the activity in handicraft trades. But it is attributed chiefly to the fact that Peiping has become the most secure city in China.

Thousands of well-to-do persons have arrived in Peiping during the past few months from near-by towns and cities. They have also come from treaty ports under foreign control.

The new population is substantial, and many newcomers are buying homes and settling here permanently. Most of them have money which they plan to invest here in businesses or in real estate.

The municipality is steadily improving roads, public parks and utilities. Residents of long-standing agree that Peiping today is more ably administered than at any time in the past 30 years.

Czech Party Lines Stay Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Local elections held in about two-thirds of Czechoslovakian cities at the end of September leave the balance of parties in the state practically unaltered. The coalition Government had been looking forward to these elections with considerable apprehension, as the existing system of proportionate representation makes them water marks of changing public sentiment. According to provisional figures published by the Ministry of Interior, the total votes given for the coalition parties is 260,000 more than in 1929, while the opposition parties lost 70,000 votes.

Interparty agreements made in no fewer than 4838 municipalities on the distribution of mandates, altogether dispensing with voting, are regarded as further evidence of the Government's stability.

As for the effect of the elections on municipal policy, it is generally assumed that the purely local issues and schemes will not be affected by the change in representation, and that municipal constitutional reforms or social welfare service will not be handicapped.

The reaction on Parliament, it is held, will be slight. The general conviction is that the present coalition will continue until the next elections in 1932.

Notostylops, 50,000,000 Years Old, Found in Argentine Wasteland

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—Patagonian traces o fthe isotemnus, living biplane of bygone ages with fore and hind wings, and of other animal life of 50,000,000 years ago in the Southern Hemisphere, including perhaps some new prehistoric species, are being taken back to New York by Dr. George Gaylord Simpson to the American Museum of Natural History.

With the most complete collection of paleontological treasure ever carried away from South America, Dr. Simpson embarked Oct. 10 for New York, to classify and study the harvest of a patagonian expedition which began in September, 1930.

Amid the desolate interior wastelands of Chubut and Santa Cruz, Argentine territories near the southern tip of South America, Dr. Simpson and his expedition toiled for seven months through the Argentine summer, traveling by motor-truck, sleeping under canvas, and dining at times on rhea and armadillo meat. Fossilized birds, animals and trees were uncovered, and in one spot less than half a mile across the expedition discovered more than 300 specimens.

Among the exhibits the expedition is carrying back to New York is a Notostylops, smaller than a dog, of which was found a skull and enough other parts to give hope of restoring a skeleton. Encountered, too, were a few remains of the Albertogaudyra, smaller than a sheep. These earliest forms of warm-blooded animals were little creatures compared with the reptilian dinosaurs which preceded them and the Mastodons which followed much later.

South American animals of today, Dr. Simpson said, are largely alien invaders. Such creatures as the guanaco and the tapir came from North America after changes in the earth's shape joined the formerly separated continents. The molelike armadillo, with its armored back, is one of the oldest animals in South America.

SCOTTISH SEATS TO BE CONTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—A plan of campaign for members of the Scottish National Party who are to contest a number of Scottish seats at the next general election was discussed here recently at the largest meeting the party has ever held.

Mr. Robert Muirhead, party chairman, introducing prospective candidates, and issuing a plea to Scotland to vote for its own candidates, said that the National Government at Westminster was really only a National Government of England. Only by self-government could Scotland balance its budget, said Mr. John MacCormick, secretary of the party.

They Carry Their Own Periscope

THEY LIVE ON A FARM NEAR LOS ANGELES

Some of the Ostriches Pictured Above Were Brought to the United States From Africa 45 Years Ago.

Ostriches Landed in California 45 Years Ago Still Yield Plumes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUST 45 years ago the first shipload of ostriches was brought from Africa to California, marking the introduction of ostrich farming in the United States. There were 42 birds in that original flock and more than three months were required for the long voyage.

Because of the prevailing high duty on ostriches, subsequent shipments were prohibited, or reduced to a few scattered pairs, so that practically all of the ostriches now found in this country are the descendants of the original 42. These were brought to America by Cawston & Cockburn for the pioneer Cawston Ostrich Farms of South Pasadena and Norwalk, Calif.

The South Pasadena farm is still in existence, and several of the majestic birds that made the long trip from Africa 42 years ago are still producing beautiful plumes.

The older the ostrich, the lovelier its plumage. Hence, the veterans of the flock, 30 or 40 years of age, yield the finest feathers. A full-grown ostrich weighs about 270 pounds, and stands nearly eight feet high. All ostriches are a brownish color until 18 months old, when the cocks turn black and the hens gray.

The ostrich uses his powerful, three-toed feet to dig a hole in the ground to form a nest. In this nest the hen lays an egg every other day until 12 to 15 are produced. A bushel basket is required to hold a dozen, each egg weighing about five pounds. They are not particularly edible, though there is no law against eating one—provided one is hungry for eggs, and doesn't want them hard boiled.

When a dozen or 15 eggs are laid, the ostrich hen "gets broody," as farmers say, and wants to set. But she isn't as fussy about it as a Plymouth Rock biddy. She is content to do her sitting in the daytime only. Daddy ostrich keeps the eggs warm through the night shift.

Forty days are required for the eggs to hatch. For four days, after breaking the shell, the ostrich chick eats no food. Then its appetite starts in earnest. It begins by swallowing a handful of gravel and scooping up a pound or so of ground green alfalfa. It drinks plenty of water, too, and finishes its first meal with an orange, a head of lettuce or some other succulent fruit or vegetable.

Just how fast an ostrich grows can be estimated when it is stated that a young bird reaches maturity in six months—almost two pounds a day! Height is attained at the same remarkable rate, or about a foot every four weeks. The average span of an ostrich is 70 years.

Ostrich farms in southern California may have lost much of their old-time novelty for visitors and tourists, but the big birds still are being raised in considerable number for their plumage. Fashion may not demand such fine feathers for women in the present era as during the gay nineties, when big fans and Gainsborough hats were the thing, but there remains a steady and continual demand for the feathers, which are clipped only from the wing and tail of the male birds.

No feathers are plucked. A hood is drawn over the head of Mr. Ostrich, since he can't be induced to stick his head in the sand. Then, very gently and expertly, his lovely feathers are clipped by an absolutely harmless process. The Audubon Society encourages the practice, because it is one way to secure fine plumes without doing injury to the birds. Feathers are clipped every nine months. Body feathers are shed once a year, and are carefully gathered up in the corrals and pens. Even these have some value in the making of the various articles for which ostrich feathers are used.

ORIENT LINES GIVE ROUND-TRIP CUTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The P. & O. and Orient lines have reduced their rate for passengers taking a return ticket to Australia and back by the same ship. This enables the holder to go round the various ports of call in Australia or to go ashore at any one of them and rejoin the ship on its way back. The voyage takes 96 days, and the fare works out a little over £1 10s. a day, about the equivalent of a first-class hotel.

For those who want a longer and cheaper holiday, the Blue Funnel and White Star lines will take passengers to Australia via the Cape for £125 for a voyage lasting 125 days.

WOMEN DEFEND HOMES INSTEAD OF ARMAMENT

Conference in Roumania Calls for Safeguards in Employment

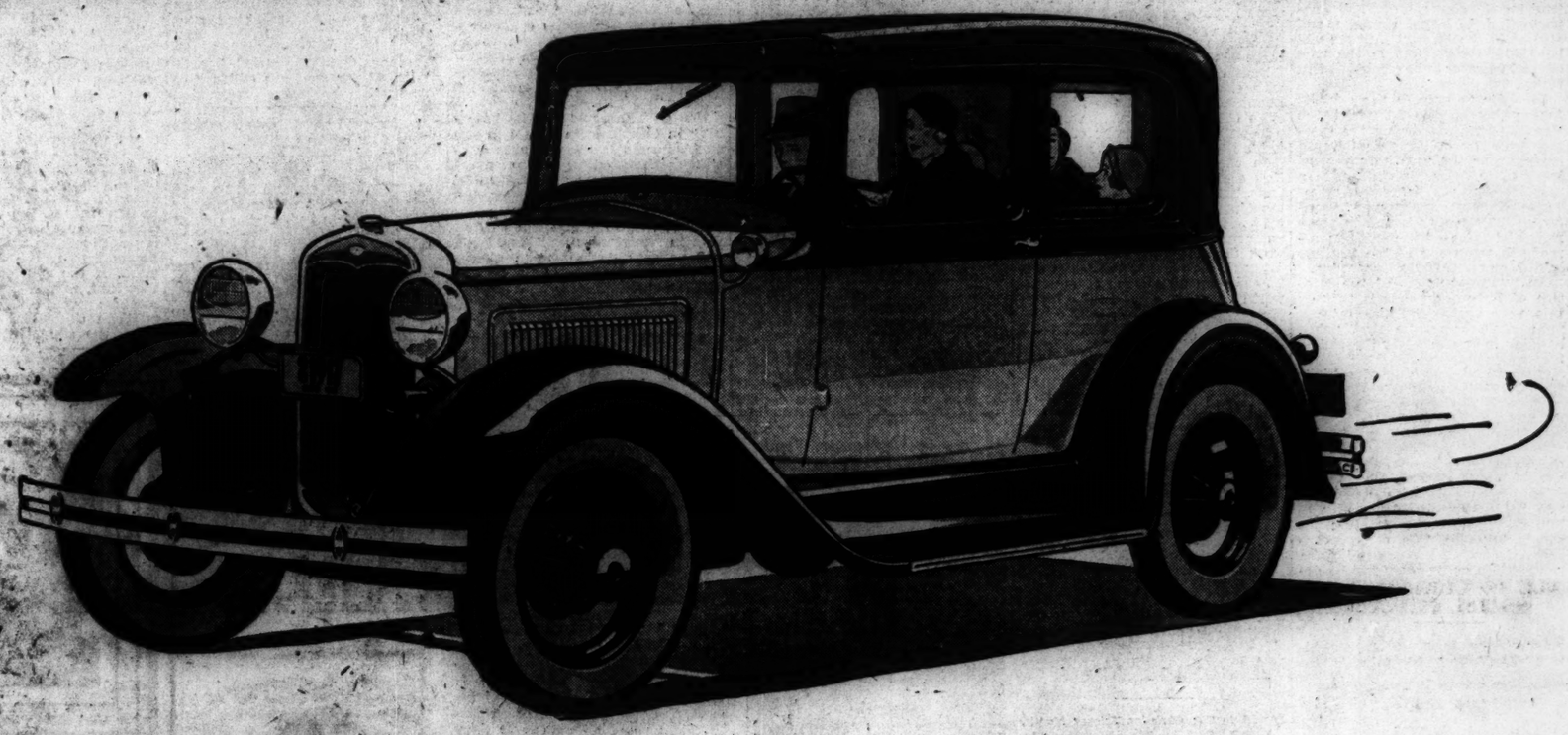
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—Justice requires that funds now spent on armaments be spent to aid women and children, leading speakers at the Interparliamentary Union Congress here declare.

A draft resolution put forward on behalf of the union's council by Frau Luise Schroeder of Germany and Frau Olga Rudel-Zeynek of Austria was passed after animated discussion. It declared that the increasing employment of women and children in industry and commerce may become a danger to future generations. The conference therefore urged that ratification of the Washington convention of 1919, relating to the employment of women before and after childbirth be hastened in all countries, and that appropriate measures be taken to obtain similar protection for women farm workers.

Another resolution called for establishment of a commission to study social and humanitarian questions, with the participation of women, and in conjunction with the International Labor Organization.

Gratien Candace, French colored Deputy, made an earnest plea for the millions of mothers and children of "black lands," praising France for sending assistance to his own people.



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There's a growing need for a car of this kind. In many, many families a two-passenger car is too small—a five-passenger sedan is too large. The Ford Victoria solves the problem by combining the compactness of a coupe with just the right amount of room for four people. It's easy to drive—economical to run—and so distinctive in line and color that it brings an admiring nod of approval on every highway.

In interior finish, the Ford Victoria reflects the rich quality of a custom-built car. Choice of fine broadcloth or deep-piled, luxurious mohair upholstery. Quiet good taste characterizes the de luxe appointments. You have a feeling that everything has been carefully, expertly planned to be just right.

See this beautiful four-passenger Victoria at the nearest Ford dealer's and arrange for a demonstration. Here is a high degree of beauty, comfort, convenience and performance at low cost.

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(F. O. B. Detroit, plus freight and delivery. Bumpers and spare tire extra at low cost. Small down payment and easy terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.)

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PHILADELPHIA BREAKS GROUND FOR MEMORIAL

Excavation Begins for $7,500,000 Franklin Institute Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Excavation for the $7,500,000 Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute, which will be built on the Parkway here, is under way.

The whole of the building, which will be of Indiana limestone, will not be erected at the outset, but plans are so drawn that the portion now to be built will embrace the full elevation on Twentieth Street, including the main entrance façade of 365 feet, and also the full elevation on Winter Street, thus presenting, from the Parkway, the impression of the completed whole. The site faces Logan Square on the Parkway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets.

In addition to the entrance hall, the Franklin Hall and the members' chamber, where the heroic statue of Franklin will be placed, there will be a museum of graphic arts where a display of the art of paper making, the literature of the Franklin Institute, the museum of railroad engineering, the museum of aeronautics, photography, transportation, power machinery, life saving apparatus, chemical industries, electrical communications, etc., will be shown.

The Fels Planetarium and the astronomical observatory and astronomical historical museum will also be in the Memorial. There will be 5,500,000 cubic feet in the part of the Memorial to be erected at this time.

In order to prepare the exhibits for display in the Memorial the Franklin Institute during the summer leased a building on Seventh Street, near the institute's present location, to house its staff, with a machine shop and other workrooms where the actual models may be constructed. This work is now in progress, and some of the exhibits already in possession of the institute have been made ready for viewing.

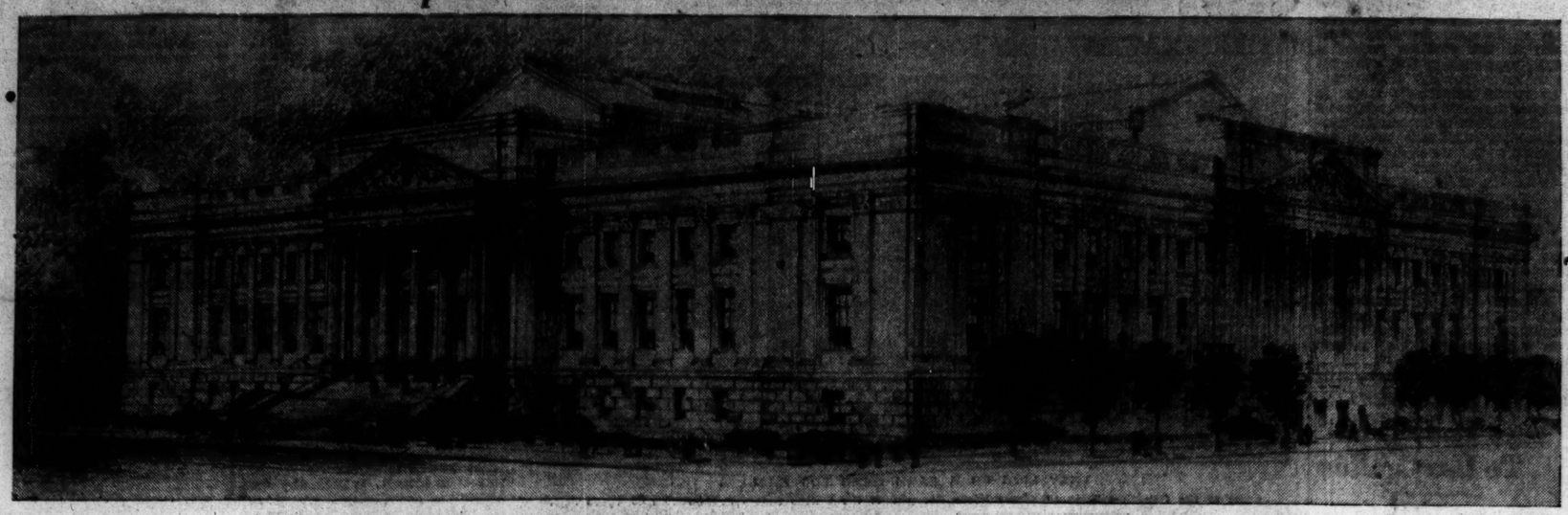
An interesting part of the location of the work rooms is that on this very spot stood the original mint, which was the first public building to be erected by the United States Government.

One of the first sets of exhibits which will be undertaken will be models of 28 famous bridges, beginning with one Julius Cæsar constructed, dividly described in his "Gallic Wars," and coming down to one as close at home as the Delaware River Bridge.

The famous Rittenhouse orrery will be lent by the University of Pennsylvania for the Franklin Institute Museum. The orrery, constructed by David Rittenhouse, whose 200th anniversary will be observed in 1932, illustrates the movements of the sun, moon and planets.

According to present plans the memorial building will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1932. The architect is Mr. John T. Windrim.

Thus Philadelphia Honors Man Who Once Nibbled Bread on Its Streets



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MEMORIAL AND FRANKLIN INSTITUTE AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED — John T. Windrim, Architect

Boston Art Notes

Karoly Fülop

At Doll and Richards is an exhibition which is as distinguished as it is novel. The evolution of the craftsmanship of Karoly Fülop has brought magnitude and depth to his style. His earlier displays in Boston were sufficient to mark him one of the superior craftsmen of our day; this latest showing strengthens our conviction.

It is a two-year crop consisting of painted wood panels and natural wood panels. There are 15 exhibits altogether and each, the size of a medium picture, is covered with a gracious and tasteful carved design consisting of figures for the most part. For subjects: "Wedding," "Processional," "Betrothal," "Vision"—themes that have solemnity and ceremoniousness. Mr. Fülop puts into them the atmosphere of the medieval, on the ethereal plane of fantasy. The relief is low, the figures flat and attenuated, the costumes and coiffeurs, the banners and musical instruments, conventionalized.

But it is not a conventionalization which causes the design to spend itself quickly, for there is a quantity of device, an elaborate line play filling the panel with movement, inspiriting it. The hard material becomes pliant in the craftsman's hand; the variety of effects he can get out of its limits is a measure of his abilities.

In the painted wood panels, Mr. Fülop combines two arts, for after he has carved the patterns he completes them with layers of flat color. The natural grained wood surface is replaced by an enamel-like application of pigment. The dull, opaque tints have a strange beauty. They add to the solemnity of the subject and enrich it without giving a sense of over-embellishment.

A third element is that of details such as visages and hands made of carved ivory. These incrustations are exceedingly delicate, and they establish focal points in the design.

It may be a little difficult for us to get into the mood of such depictions as these of Mr. Fülop, for they contain a mysticism more ingenuous, more honest than that generally encountered in the works by contemporary artists. Mr. Fülop belongs outside the ranks of movements and art cults. He has his dream, his imagery, his hobbies. He enfolds them all in his plan.

Herbert Barnett

In the paintings by Herbert Barnett, now on view at Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street, there are some inviting subjects. Mr. Barnett has an eye for crisp details, for flavorsome motives. He has a keen sense of the dramatic.

Four carnival subjects are ablaze with electric light or pyrotechnical illumination. Against the nocturnal skies these motives serve very well pictorially. The lacework of yellow lights makes an attractive picture.

In landscape Mr. Barnett continues with his interest in vivid effects. "The Landing" is treated very ingeniously; sun reflections accomplish a result similar to that of the nocturnal carnivals. Throughout his work there is a sense of an indefatigable ambition to paint. The artist finds an abundance of material worth recording.

Sybil Emerson

A group of water colors applied in tempera mode fill the small gallery. Miss Emerson made the murals for the American Cathedral in Paris and has gained a reputation as a painter. These aquarelles, made with ease and casualness, betray the hand of an artist.

The parks of Paris are depicted with charming episodes—romping children, gossips, old gentlemen sprawling upon the benches. Miss Emerson has caught each scene with a touching delicacy and poignancy. She revives Paris for us in a small three-by-five sketch. Some drawings capably executed show her in a more serious vein.

D. A.

Wellesley Honors Alumna President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 20—Wellesley College observed yesterday the twentieth anniversary of the inauguration of its first alumna president, Dr. Ellen Fitz Pendleton. Students, alumnæ and friends of the college are joining in the celebration.

Dr. Pendleton has been prominent in efforts toward education of women and international amity. She has served on various international committees such as the National Council of the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Coöperation and is an active member of the International Federation of University Women.

Under Dr. Pendleton, Wellesley has remained a college of liberal arts. In her opinion, it is the work of the college to "produce men and women with the power to think clearly and independently, who recognize that teaching and home making are both fine arts worthy of careful and patient cultivation, and not the necessary accompaniments of a college diploma. College graduates ought to make, and I believe do make, better teachers, more considerate wives and husbands, wiser mothers and fathers, but the chief function of the college is larger than this."

STEAMSHIP MEN SEEK PRESENCE OF MR. RYAN

Steamship operators notified the union longshoremen at Boston yesterday, in a reply to the request of longshoremen for a resumption of conferences, that the presence of Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, international president, was still necessary in their opinion before anything definite could be accomplished.

Shipping men say that if the striking longshoremen really desire to resume the conferences, looking to adjustment of the differences, there is a way to do it and that way is to request Mr. Ryan to attend the meetings.

Fresh Swordfish Comes 16,000 Miles

Marking another step in the progress of modern refrigeration, which permits frozen fish to be shipped 16,000 miles from Japan to Boston by freighter, a regular movement of frozen swordfish is under way from Yokohama to Boston.

Scarcity of swordfish in north Atlantic waters this season has resulted in smaller receipts than in many recent years with retail prices reflecting the smaller supply.

Aboard the Japanese motorship Kwanto Maru, which is discharging cargo at the Army Base today, were 365 frozen swordfish weighing about 73,000 pounds, shipped from Tokyo, loaded on the vessel at Yokohama. The fish is consigned to the International Marine Pilots Company of San Francisco and local distribution is arranged through two Boston wholesalers.

Receipts of fresh swordfish at Boston this season totaled 9072 fish, averaging 175 pounds each in weight, compared with 19,000 fish last season. The demand, which has been heavy in recent years, is increasing steadily and New England turned to Japan for an added supply.

The fish are frozen, shipped to Boston and marketed as Japan frozen swordfish. This is the third shipment to arrive here, today's being the largest. The retail price of the Japanese fish is expected to be slightly lower than that of American fish.

GIRL RESERVES PLAN ANNIVERSARY

Secretaries from a score of cities representing the Girl Reserve Organization of New England met at the Boston Y. W. C. A. yesterday to formulate plans for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary, to be observed the first week in November by the Y in 49 countries, according to announcement from 140 Clarendon Street.

The Girl Reserves had its beginning in California in 1881 with few members and few junior girls anywhere interested in group movements. Today there are 300,000 Girl Reserves in the United States, besides many thousands in other countries, all of whom will participate in anniversary activities.

A pageant depicting the history of the organization was a feature of the convention.

LINDSAY RETURNS

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, returned today from England, where he passed his annual 60-day leave of absence.

Templars Fund Provides Students With $52,380 Loans

Knights Templars of the grand jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island are now using $208,460 to help needy college students. In his annual report, out today, Mr. Henry H. Harris of Lowell, chairman of the educational fund, announces that 223 new applicants, boys and girls, received loans of $52,380 in the last year. Of the present beneficiaries, 42 per cent are children of non-members of the fraternity. Money for this purpose comes from a tax imposed on Knights Templars through their own volition.

Mr. Harris thus expressed the aim of the project: "Our beneficiaries are made to understand that we are their friends, that we are interested in their welfare beyond the college, that by their coöperation with us they can learn the joy of serving and helping others, that by our trust in them and interest in their affairs we help them to a broader outlook in life and enable them to set standards which Knights Templars uphold."

Students receiving loans since the foundation started in 1923, boys 383, girls 102; students graduated from college, boys 203, girls 61; students in college, boys 157, girls 38; students dropped before graduation, boys 23, girls 3.

This fund is available to students entering their second year in college and those maintaining a proper standing in college work. All jurisdictions under the Grand Encampment of the United States have similar funds.

WOMEN DRYS WARN REPUBLICAN PARTY

Women of Massachusetts who favor prohibition will bolt the Republican Party if it adopts a wet platform, the executive committee of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union voted yesterday at its meeting in North Adams.

A statement signed by Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the executive board, informed the Republican Club of Massachusetts that the women regard the action of the club's executive committee in favoring resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the states, as a wet move. If the club or party follows that lead, women drys will have no recourse but to vote against Republican candidates on that platform, the statement concluded.

Display of State Products Opened

Following an official viewing by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, the Annual Exposition of Quality Products, sponsored by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, is now on view at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Showing personal interest in the many attractive booths, which are displaying the latest and the oldest products of the State, Governor Ely walked around the main ballroom and foyer, where the exhibition has been set up, and inspected each product.

In a statement after his short visit, the Governor urged that the exposition be largely attended. He said that such affairs serve to stimulate business, and give citizens of the Commonwealth a better idea of the products of the State, many of which are not known to be "Massachusetts made," by the general public.

The exposition will continue through Oct. 21, and tomorrow conference sessions will be conducted to discuss problems confronting industrial management.

TRIBAL SYSTEM IN AFRICA HELD FORCE FOR GOOD

British Report Reveals Native Customs Directed Toward Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The age-old tribal system of the African native, far from being the "anachronistic survival of barbarism" it is generally branded, is the "strongest possible force which can be enlisted and directed toward the task of promoting his civilization."

The last five years of experience in Tanganyika prove this to be so, according to a government report to the League of Nations on that British mandate, recently issued here.

"The tribal system is still a living and powerful force which draws to itself all the strongest loyalties and aspirations of the people," the report says. "It is moreover a flexible and adaptable system which . . . is capable of development into modern lines under wise and sympathetic direction."

Attention is directed in the report to many examples of remarkable results obtained throughout the territory by directing the tribal force away from war and superstition to promotion of the moral and material welfare of the people and the development of a sense of civic responsibility.

"It may also be stated now without hesitation," continues the report, "that experience has shown the native authorities to possess a natural capacity for administration and a healthy, progressive attitude of mind."

In general the year 1930, covered by the report, was uneventful, with "steadily maintained improvement in the general efficiency of the native administrations, courts, and treasuries, and an entire absence of any sign of discontent or unrest among the natives."

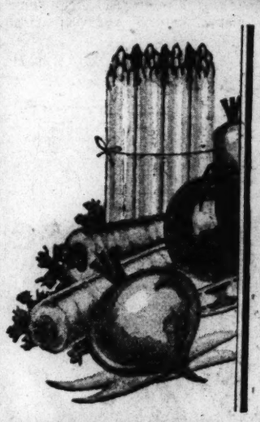
Tanganyika Territory consists of part of the former colony of German East Africa.

INDIAN COTTON ACREAGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—A cable to the Cotton Exchange service bureau from Liverpool advises that the Indian Government has estimated the acreage planted to cotton in India to date this season at 19,854,000 acres, compared with 20,506,000 last season, a decrease of 4.2 per cent.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

CANNED VEGETABLE SALE!



These vegetables are fresh packed from the choice of this season's crops, to bring summer to your table this coming winter. Stock up with them now at these special prices and save money on future meals! You'll be looking for more before you have the opportunity to buy another stock at these low prices. So be sure you buy enough while this sale lasts. Come in today.

		Reg. Price Per Can	SALE PRICES PER CAN		
PEAS	Southern Pack Early June	9c	8c	6 Cans	45c
	Quality Grade Tender, Sweet	11c	10c	6 Cans	59c
	Richmond Fancy, Sifted, Sweet	16c	14c	6 Cans	79c
	Peter Pan Run of the Pod	20c	18c	3 Cans	53c
	Finast Tiny, Sifted, Sweet, Extra Fancy	21c	19c	3 Cans	55c
BEANS	Cut Green Tender, Nice Quality	8⅓c	7c	6 Cans	39c
	Cut Wax Richmond, Fancy	14c	12c	6 Cans	69c
	Cut Refugee Richmond, Fancy	15c	12c	6 Cans	69c
	Whole Refugee Finast Small Extra Tender Stringless	21c	20c	3 Cans	57c
TOMATOES	Red Ripe Southern Pack	7½c	7c	6 No 2 Cans	39c
	Red Ripe Southern Pack	11c	10c	6 No 2½ Cans	57c
	Finast Extra Fancy, Solid Red Ripe Pack	15c	14c	6 No 2 Cans	79c
	Finast Extra Fancy, Solid Red Ripe Pack	21c	20c	3 No 2½ Cans	57c
CORN	Finast Bantam Grown and Packed in Maine	15c	10c	6 Cans	58c
	Finast Crosby Fancy White Maine	15c	10c	6 Cans	58c
BEETS	Cut Tender Garden Variety	12c	10c	6 No 2½ Cans	57c
	Finast Extra Fancy, Small Whole Rosebud Variety	19c	17c	3 No 2 Cans	49c
MIXED VEGETABLES	Fancy Conqueror Brand—13 Varieties	13c	12c	6 No 2 Cans	69c
DICED CARROTS	Fancy Pack	12c	10c	6 No 2 Cans	55c
SAUERKRAUT		10c	9c	6 No 2½ Cans	50c

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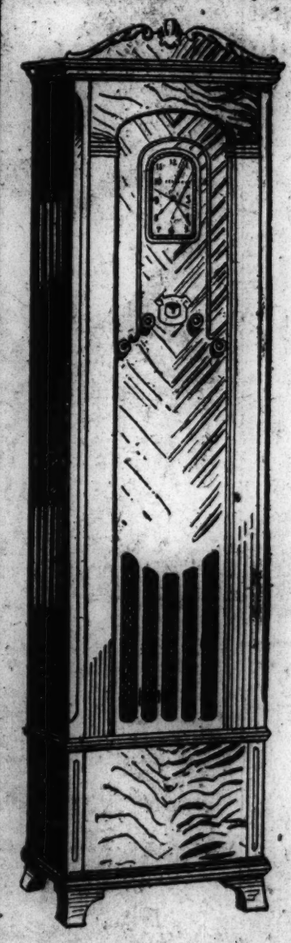

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SELF-RELIANCE TAKEN AS GOAL IN RELIEF PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

these cities raise the $170,090,130 which they estimate they need for relief alone. This relief item in itself imposes a per capita obligation of $3.64 through taxes and voluntary gifts in the 314 cities reporting on their relief needs.

Such a per capita for relief in these times requires all that can be obtained from both public and private sources. No aggregate figure for cities holding campaigns and arranging for local appropriations this fall can be named at this time as many budgets are still in the making.

Bread Lines Avoided

Relief agencies were urged today by the committee on administration of relief, a unit of the President's organization, to "preserve the independence and self-respect of the unemployed through avoidance of public bread lines, soup kitchens and public distribution of food and clothing."

A resolution adopted by the committee and submitted to Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the organization, stated that relief to families wherever possible should be suited to their individual needs and given in their own homes. Public "hand-outs" conducted by commercial or other organizations primarily or indirectly as a means of self-advertising are particularly objectionable, it was said, and should be condemned by public opinion. Where feeding stations or other types of mass care become necessary, the facilities should be such as to insure as much privacy as possible, the committee advocated.

"Responsibility for adequate local funds for relief is primarily a joint obligation of local public authorities and private agencies," according to the committee's findings. "The degree of responsibility of each of the two groups will vary in different localities and different conditions," it stated, adding that "state governments are the natural agencies for the development of state-wide plans and for the mobilization of sufficient resources within their jurisdiction."

Tried Agencies Preferred

Qualified public or private agencies experienced in the handling of relief should administer relief funds rather than new and untried agencies, another resolution stated. Where several agencies in a community are dealing with the homeless, the committee urges that efforts be coördinated through a central bureau.

The purchasing, processing and distributing of Federal Farm Board wheat as a relief measure was declared outside the scope of the work of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief. "National or local relief organizations, are, of course, free to obtain supplies as they wish," the committee added.

"Permanent relief organizations possessing either cash or credit will themselves determine whether they desire to purchase raw materials from the surplus now held by the stabilization corporation, to buy raw materials from the producers, or to purchase finished products locally through regular channels," the committee stated.

Mr. Gifford said today that the policies suggested in the resolutions will be recommended for general adoption in all communities where practicable.

Relief Plan Combines Credits for Families And Aid to Farmers

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20—Thousands of families now in the distressed class could be taken off the hands of relief agencies this winter.

How? Through the establishment of long-term credits based upon the integrity of the American family, coupled with a system for disposing of agricultural surpluses, notably in wheat—a system which would in itself aid the return of prosperity.

This dual suggestion has been made by Mr. J. R. McCleskey a San Francisco business man who, as executive director of the Economic Conservation Committee of America, has within recent months seen more than one of his relief measures put into practical operation.

In his "Economic Family Finance Plan," Mr. McCleskey has formulated in some detail a substitute for charity which he believes may be set up independently by any American community of some size, without waiting for uniform action on a national scale.

The plan calls for organization of a community revolving fund which would be used to purchase agricultural surpluses from first-hand owners, to be processed at cost, when processing is necessary, by millers and manufacturers. This food would be purchased on credit by families of straitened circumstances.

The requirements of each family would be judged by investigators of the central agency established to administer the plan in each community, but while there would be expectation of the debt being paid, and while it would bear interest at 6 per cent per annum, its repayment would not begin until the head of the family should have obtained full-time employment.

The coöperation of growers and producers' organizations in selling surplus foodstuffs to the committee at cost, and of canners, millers and packers in processing them at cost Mr. McCleskey asserts has been demonstrated by the operations of his Economic Conservation Committee.

2000 Campaign Workers Assemble in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—About 2000 campaign workers, including prominent men and women from all parts of the city, attended last night's dinner at the Astor Hotel which formally opened the emergency unemployment relief committee's $12,000,000 drive. Mr. Bayard F. Pope, executive vice-chairman of the committee, announced that the first $1,000,000 had already been raised.

Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the committee, outlining the program of the local campaign, said it was estimated that there were 750,000 unemployed in New York City, of whom 150,000 were in distress. Of the latter group, at least half were heads of families and from 40 to 50 per cent were "white collar" workers who were not a problem last year, he said.

Dr. George E. Vincent, formerly president of the Rockefeller Foundation, urged that New York set the example for the rest of the country.

Among the other speakers were Mr. Myron C. Taylor, of the United States Steel Corporation; Mr. Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of New York State; Mrs. August Belmont, chairman of the woman's division, who announced that her group had voluntarily increased its quota from $750,000 to $1,000,000, and Mayor James J. Walker.

Canadian Jobless Pack Up Their Kit Bags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The first contingent of unemployed men shouldered their kit bags and with old-time songs marched off to the station here for various camps on the trans-Canada highway work. Toronto supplied several hundred men and other cities in Ontario sent their quota. All the men here were medically examined and out of upward of 300, only four were found unfit for the work. Accommodation is ready on that section of the highway between Pembroke and North Bay for 1800 men in 25 camps. The camps are having radio sets installed, and the Ontario Government has requested the people of Toronto to send books and magazines to the Parliament Buildings to be shipped to the various camps. The response to the request has been immediately acceded to by hundreds of citizens. Thus music and literature will be features of camp life along the new highway.

Fresh produce will constitute the diet of the workers and all possible foodstuffs will be bought from local farmers and homesteaders. Now that the contingents of workers are arriving, the country through which the highway will be constructed has suddenly become galvanized into action. Sites are being purchased for summer hotels and homes, country clubs, etc., along the highway, which when completed, will, it is believed, become a mecca for tourists.

A 100-acre farm which the owner stated "could be scarcely given away before" was sold for $1625 when the first contingent of workers arrived in the Pembroke district. Altogether the stimulus to the pulse of the north is coming up to the fondest expectations of the Ontario Government and those who have worked day and night to get the trans-Canada highway work started.

Postal Employees Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20—Mr. Benjamin F. Woelper Jr., Postmaster of Baltimore, has announced that approximately 1600 Baltimore postal employees have agreed to donate one day's pay for relief work in the Maryland city this winter.

Grown-Ups Learn Much From Youth

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Grown people have to keep on learning in order to be of any use to young people with whom they come in contact, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Governor, declared in an informal address at the fifth anniversary meeting of the Parents' Magazine yesterday.

"The things we teach young people are not nearly so important as what we learn from them," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "We must always be prepared to meet each new age as we come to it. That is what helps us to pass on an atmosphere of experience and of a life lived with understanding, which, I believe, is probably the best thing we can do for children."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that her contacts with young people in her own family now range from one of 24 years to a grandchild of one year, which provide her with plenty of opportunities for diversification in becoming adjusted to them.

AMERICAN TO DIRECT SOVIET FLAX GROWING

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (AP)—Mr. W. B. Bartram of Salem, Ore., a leader in the development of the flax industry in that section of the United States, accepted the position of chief consulting engineer in charge of the extension of flax growing for the Soviet Government yesterday.

He will be in charge of flax production in the entire Soviet Union, plans for which call for an acreage next year six times greater than that in the rest of the world combined and extensive mechanization, including the use of flax-pulling machines, in which he specializes.

25,000 WORKERS FIND JOBS

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—S. D. Dimmick, vice-president and general manager of the Glen Alden Coal Company, said today that more than 25,000 workers of the company returned to their jobs in the Scranton and Wilkesbarre sections of Pennsylvania during the last week and will probably have steady employment through the winter.

To Franco-American Church Coöperation

AMERICAN CHURCH AND CHURCH HOUSE IN PARIS

American Church Opened in Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Dedication of the new American Church and Church House on the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, rounds out more than a century of coöperation between American and French Protestant organizations here. The church was erected at a cost of $1,000,000 through the generosity of the American community in Paris and friends in the United States.

The church is fifteenth century Gothic in design and was planned by Mr. Carroll Greenough. A tower, which compares favorably with many of the architectural monuments of Paris, is the work of Mr. Ralph Adams Gram. The Church House is five stories high and comprises apartments for the pastor and his family, reading rooms for students, an assembly hall with a stage suitable for amateur theatrical performances, a gymnasium and bowling alleys.

The church windows illustrate, in addition to numerous Bible subjects, leading figures from the Reformation and events in the long history of Franco-American cordiality and coöperation.

The American Church was founded in 1857, and grew out of meetings of American Protestants which had been held in Paris with some regularity ever since 1814.

BUSINESS FORCES GET TOGETHER IN THE NORTHWEST

(Continued from Page 1)

want the farmers to make some money so we can make some. If we pay nearly $100,000 in taxes in one county and another form of transportation only $700, which is helping to lift the burden of taxes from the farmer?"

"Never thought of that," said Mr. Farmer. "Of course, we ought to support you."

"The reason 'co-ops' don't always function," one man explained, "is because the farmers don't stay with them. If some farmers see a chance to make a little profit on the side, they make it, and the 'co-op' suffers."

"Maybe you're right," admitted Mr. Farmer.

The meeting proceeded to a more serious discussion of problems.

F. E. Balmer, director of agricultural extension service of the State College of Washington, placed before the members first-hand information about the agricultural situation in this section of the country. The report was on the whole encouraging. The major farm enterprises, wheat, livestock, dairying, poultry, fruit and truck farming, were considered.

"The grain producer has this advantage over the cotton farmer, he can increase his returns by transforming his grains into meat, dairy or poultry products," said Mr. Balmer.

More Wheat Moving

"From the standpoint of stable, agricultural production for the year, the State of Washington is one of the favored areas of the country. The most favored areas other than Washington include the New England and adjacent Atlantic states. Some of the South and Southwest, particularly Arizona and New Mexico, are in the favored regions. Except for prices for farm products, the general farm situation in 1931 in Washington could be described as quite favorable.

"As for wheat—an extended outlet for the surplus of wheat is being found by feeding it to livestock. To reduce wheat acreage, more legume crops, alfalfa, peas and sweet clover are being grown.

"It is of interest to state that there is a healthy movement of wheat from the Pacific Northwest. For the first half of this year, 6140 more cars of wheat were moved than for the preceding year. Likewise, flour exports increased. The sale of 15,000,000 bushels to China is a big movement from the Northwest.

"Washington farmers have been quick to respond to the favorable relationship between the price of wheat and hogs by rapidly increasing the number of hogs. Part of the hog deficit in western states will be made up this year.

"The view is expressed that in spite of present low prices for beef cattle, the prospects for the next few years may be relatively more favorable as the number of cattle in relation to population is low. Pasture and feed conditions are quite favorable to the beef enterprise in Washington this season. Beef in particular may occupy a place on many wheat farms, consuming in part what was formerly fed to horses now replaced extensively by tractors.

"The poor range situation in other western states places Washington in a relatively more favorable position in the West in the sheep enterprise. Farmers who have started with small flocks recently will no doubt do well to stay with them.

Poultry Well Organized

"The Washington poultry industry is splendidly organized. Fourteen thousand poultry producers are affiliated in the State Coöperative Poultry and Egg Association. It has been operating nearly 15 years, maintains 26 assembling plants, now handles eight or more cars of eggs daily, which is 75 per cent of the State's production, having a value of $20,000,000.

"The feed situation for the State and throughout the West has an important bearing upon the future livestock development of the region.

"In the cattle-feeding situation issued for Oct. 1, 1931, it is stated that in nearly all states difficulties are being experienced in financing feeding operations.

"In the north central states with headquarters at Minneapolis, there operates a most effective agricultural credit corporation for the convenience of competent livestock producers.

"The purchaser of breeding stock, which has been principally dairy cattle, sheep and recently feeder cattle, must upon purchase apply 20 per cent cash to the purchase price of livestock secured. For the balance due, a mortgage in the livestock only is given as security. The balance of the loan is paid 30 per cent with interest at the end of the first year, 30 per cent the second year, and 40 per cent at the end of the third year, the rate of interest being 6½ per cent, including insurance carried on livestock. The natural increase in herds or flocks makes possible a progressive method of retiring the loan. A number of people in this region have expressed a need for a similar agency. There also seems a growing favorable interest among the bankers of the State for such a supplementary loan system which, because of short-time loan requirements, they are not in a position to handle."

ACT OF CONGRESS NEEDED TO GET LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20—Legislation by Congress is necessary to permit New York State and Syracuse to acquire Indian lands from the Onondaga reservation in connection with the proposed flood abatement dam and highway here, according to a decision by Mr. Joseph M. Dixon, acting Secretary of the Interior.

The project had been advanced as a major employment relief undertaking, but will have to be deferred until after Congress convenes. Indians on the reservation have shown a disposition to work in accord with the plan.

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HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
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KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
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WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-27 Parliament St.

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Studies City Planning

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REFRESH your outlook by widening your activities, is the counsel for housewives that has come out of the rich experience of one woman who refused to limit her usefulness within four walls.

Mrs. Eva G. Osgood of Melrose, Mass., is chairman of the city planning board there. She has the distinction of being the only woman in the eastern states to hold such a position, since the field of city planning has been one of the last to be entered by women.

This position has come as a logical sequence of a well-ordered study program. When her four children needed her undivided attention at home, Mrs. Osgood refrained from entering into outside activities. But she began even then to broaden her outlook by systematic study.

Starting with the subject of most immediate practical interest to her, she familiarized herself with school administration. She obtained state and national reports of educational boards, and kept abreast of modern trends. This study could be carried on at home without depriving the children of all the care they needed.

Sowing Good Seed

It was not only school administration, but teaching methods, that Mrs. Osgood investigated. When it appeared advisable not to send one of the little girls to school, she was taught at home up to the third grade. Upon entering school, this child proved a banner scholar, since her preparation had been in accord with methods used in the classroom, and even more thorough than is possible in a large group.

During these home-study years, Mrs. Osgood continued her vocal training, and sang occasionally in public. Her reading roamed far afield, taking in the broad sweep of vivid historical periods. She delved into records of the Mayan, Peruvian and Egyptian civilizations. An interest in drawing was kept up.

Opportunities to speak in public came to her, and were improved. When she was studying school problems, the New Century Club asked her to speak, and she served as chairman of a department in that organization even before she had started public work.

Meanwhile, the woman suffrage movement had reached a stage at which Mrs. Osgood saw that she soon would have a ballot to cast. So she turned her attention to this subject. With less-pressing demands upon her time at home, she felt free to enter outside activities, and become chairman of the Melrose Women's Republican Committee. This group succeeded in getting out the largest women's vote of any city the size of Melrose in Massachusetts. Mrs. Osgood later on won the third prize in a national contest for a paper on "How We Got Out the Vote."

Reaping the Harvest

That was in 1921. The next year came appointment to the city planning board. She has since served three terms of three years each, and is in her fourth. In 1923 she became chairman and has continued to hold that post. Meanwhile, with home demands lessening, she has accepted the post of state chairman of living costs in the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and kept it four years.

In both of these activities, Mrs. Osgood found use for her previous training in platform speaking. She spoke all over the State on legislation affecting pure milk and other foods.

It is on the planning board that Mrs. Osgood has found her most satisfying outlet. The board is unpaid, and is composed of nine members.

A telling instance of the way her home studies had prepared Mrs. Osgood for this work is the way her knowledge of blue-printing saved the city a considerable sum. A set of insurance maps had cost more than $50, and 32 copies were needed. When told that blue prints could not be made from the maps Mrs. Osgood set about proving that they could. As a result, the 32 prints were turned out for $4.85.

Throughout the work of the Planning Board, economy has been the rule. When it was decided in 1924 to zone Melrose, the Planning Board was faced with the necessity of carrying on without funds until the next annual appropriation. That was late in October.

A committee was formed from members of the Planning Board, two aldermen and one citizen. This committee sent all over the United States for information concerning zoning. Mrs. Osgood served as chairman.

When the need for "present use" maps arose, she went to the schools and obtained the coöperation of the civics classes. This practical work proved invaluable to the children, and provided the maps at the small cost of $6.50.

These maps were exhibited at a Home Beautiful Show which occurred just then, and were displayed in other public places. The school children were set to work writing papers on the benefits to be derived from zoning Melrose. Parents were reached by personal contact and at public meetings. This campaign of education resulted in passage of the zoning ordinance just four months after work began. The total cost amounted to only $75.

Since Massachusetts at that time had no state enabling act through which the zoning could be regulated, a special board of appeals for Melrose was set up by act of the State Legislature.

Mrs. Osgood served as chairman throughout the zoning of Melrose, without a consultant. She is the only woman known to have performed such a service.

The neighboring town of Stoneham called her in as consultant on zoning a year after the Melrose job had been completed. Many people felt that Stoneham could not be successfully zoned, but the work was done in four months, and, as Mrs. Osgood says, "It has stayed zoned."

The most recent achievement of the Melrose Planning Board is a book whereby citizens may familiarize themselves with the history, traffic problems, school problems and city planning questions of their community. The census for the population map in this book was taken by school children, who were provided with official permits.

Mrs. Osgood took particular satisfaction in the historical "finds" she made in the preparation of this book. She ran across old drawings and paintings that enabled her to locate pioneer houses which are still standing in altered forms. In sketching these houses, she found a new usefulness for her drawing training.

Even more important than the outward evidences of Mrs. Osgood's activity, is her statement about the way she feels a mother should prepare herself for the time when children leave home.

"Clinging to children and the home exclusively," she says "leaves a woman at a loss when the children go out to their own work. I believe we should consciously build up new interests to bridge this gap."

PART OF THE EXTERIOR OF A PROJECTED WOMEN'S CLUB Bonney

Designed by Prof. Peter Behrens and Shown in the Recent Building Exposition, Berlin.

This full-size model for a clubhouse, done in blue-and-white faience, reminds one, in this respect, of the old tiled stoves for which Germany, in common with other European countries, was famous for several centuries. Only the tiles are old-fashioned, however. The structure of the building and its appointments are the latest word in modernism.

Women's Organizations

Gallant Caterpillar Club

By HARRIET OSBORNE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CATERPILLAR coming slowly and gently to earth, spinning its own silken shrouds as it descends, was the inspiration for the name of the Caterpillar Club, an organization among aviators. Only those fliers whose lives have been saved in emergencies by descending in parachutes are admitted to membership. The fact that the fabric of the parachute is of silk, the product of the cocoon of the caterpillar, makes the name of the club doubly suitable.

Six women have qualified for membership. These women, faced by critical emergencies, exhibited the same high qualities of courage as were shown by their brother fliers in similar crises. In the hazardous moments that preceded their descents, the records of the club show that each woman acted without hesitation, quick thinking and decisive action characterizing each one of the descents.

Miss Mildred Kauffman of Kansas City, Kan., is, at the time of writing this article, the most recent addition among the women to the ranks of the Caterpillars. She is a tiny person who, while endeavoring to set a record for loops at the Buffalo airport, made a spectacular descent. So small is she that it was necessary to pack two or three cushions about her to enable her to see over the cowling. Because she was seated upon these and also upon her parachute pack, it became necessary to fasten her safety belt in a manner different from the usual method, securing it to a diagonal bracing, instead of to the cross bracing beneath her seat. No one noticed in the excitement of taking off that the belt was free to slip up and down this bracing.

Miss Kauffman ascended to a height of 10,200 feet, far above the clouds. Newspaper men and official observers circled about at a safe distance, and the youthful aviator began her loops. At the top of her 31st loop she did not have quite enough speed to fly the ship all the way around and the plane hung a second before it would have snapped on around and completed the loop.

But at the second one of the cushions slipped and the safety belt started to slide up the bracing. Miss Kauffman clutched the stick with both hands as she felt herself slip, trying at the same time to bring the ship out of the loop. So hard did she pull that the rubber grip on the stick came off in her hands and out she went, the belt slipping down around her knees while the plane still hovered on its back. In another second the plane started down and in the flier's own words, "I came out like a skyrocket.

"My first thought, of course, was of the rip cord ring. I found it, but with my heavy gloves I couldn't get hold of it until I had pulled off the gloves. Then the chute jerked open and I had a fine ride, though at first it seemed that I was just being held up there in space; but after a while the earth appeared floating up to meet me."

Mrs. Wayne Fisher of Los Angeles is another Caterpillar member. Her husband is a business man in that city and they own their own plane and she is a good air partner, taking turns with him in piloting their ship. It was while flying to Cleveland to attend the air races that she descended during a heavy storm, while less than 200 feet from the earth, thus winning her membership among the exclusive Caterpillars.

Miss Fay Gillis of New York was a novice at flying when the incident occurred which qualified her for membership. She was having a lesson at Long Island flying school with her instructor at the controls. A new ship of experimental design was being used when the pilot went into a steep nose dive for a couple of thousand feet. This was successful and he rose again for a dive, the power full on. Half through the dive the tail and wings ripped off, stabilizers, elevators and rudder gone. No possible chance of landing the plane in one piece so, by an outward and upward motion of his hand, the pilot indicated Miss Gillis should jump. This she did and according to the pilot she stepped out with as little concern as she would step out of the door of her home.

"I was having a fine ride," related Miss Gillis, "when suddenly everything went to pieces. I have little recollection of stepping out of the plane but I remember hunting for the rip cord. When I found it I was falling backward. Shortly afterward I landed in the limbs of a tree and I felt like a doll hanging on a Christmas tree. I wasn't even scratched."

After another parachute had been found for her she climbed into another plane and again flew into the blue heights.

Irene McFarland of Cincinnati is another woman who met emergencies in the same calm fashion. Miss Marion Tahormey of Joliet, Ill., and Miss Emma Kinzoman of Bellingham, Wash., have also had adventures in the air that qualify them for membership.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, while serving as an air mail pilot in 1925, made his first descent by parachute. On three subsequent occasions he has saved himself in the same manner. The membership of the Caterpillar Club is most cosmopolitan, members being counted among the air forces of Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, Poland and other countries. An English clergyman, chaplain of the air forces, has likewise qualified for membership.

MRS. WAYNE FISHER

Who Won Her Way to Membership in the Caterpillar Club by an Heroic Descent From Her Plane.

Helping the Displaced Business Woman

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A NEW type of woman who needs aid has arisen on the surface of the present stress—the business and professional woman out of work and without a home. Young girls can turn to more than one agency for help. Destitute families are assisted by charity. Homeless men can find bread lines and shelters. For the professional woman, however, who needs financial assistance, heretofore no provision has been made.

To meet this problem and see what can be done to help these women adjust themselves to the new state of affairs, the Federated Council of Professional and Business Women of Chicago was organized last March. It now has 19 clubs working on the project, embracing about 2000 members. This organization is really the outgrowth of the work started by a committee of the Alliance of Business and Professional Women of Chicago, which established an emergency relief office last November to be of assistance to thousands of high-grade business and professional women thrown out of employment.

More than 5000 women of this type went through the office of the council, according to Jessamine G. Hoagland, president, and received aid of one kind or another during the first three months of its existence.

Some women were loaned money or given food. Others were provided with clothing. Car fare and bus tickets were placed in the hands of many to take them to friends or relatives. Some 93 were placed in positions.

A New Factor in Depression

"I have found a position for Monday," said one woman who came into the office of the council, "but I can't take off my coat." She had no respectable dress to appear in at an office. The council furnished her with one. Two artists stranded in Chicago without work and without funds were furnished with transportation to their friends. Another woman who had accumulated $125,000, but who had lost every nickel of it in starting a new business, came for advice.

"These women will not accept charity. Many of them are college graduates, high-class, self-respecting women, who have gone into industry and made their place in the world of commerce," said Miss Hoagland. "All of them, we have discovered, had savings accounts which are now depleted. Many of them since the World War have worked to educate brothers and sisters, support mothers and fathers, and now have been let out of their positions in large business houses; and, as business opens up again, are being replaced by young girls at smaller salaries.

"This is the first time in any major depression in the history of our country that we have had so many women in industry," continued Miss Hoagland. "In the major depression of 1893, most women were living in homes, comparatively untouched by business conditions. Since that time thousands of women have come out of their homes to make their living in the business world. This new problem must be faced by the state and the nation."

In discussing the functioning of the council, Miss Hoagland explained that it was by no means a charity organization, and that the women to be helped were not "charity cases." Many of them have been forced out of their own homes and apartments and today are in need of clothing, housing and immediate financial assistance. Money is loaned, not given to them.

Food, Clothing, Counsel

The first means of raising funds for the new council was the staging of a huge benefit party in one of the down-town hotels to which 5000 women came. The net proceeds amounted to $3000, which went toward maintaining a relief headquarters, providing meals, housing and general upkeep.

Canned goods, breakfast food in packages, and other staples are bought to help in extreme cases, and it is reported that more than one woman has managed to budget her food on $1 a week. It is hoped that manufacturers can be induced to donate sample packages of food to relieve the situation.

But food and clothing are not the only things furnished. Members of these affiliated clubs are giving one and two days a week of their time to advise the 50 to 60 women who daily go through the office of the council. One adviser is a woman retired on a pension by a large life insurance company. Others trained along other lines give advice as to how to go about to get new kinds of work. The greatest help of all is to give encouragement and a new outlook on life.

Plans for recreation and education are now under way, Miss Hoagland said. At least 100 women are to be given some recreation every Saturday afternoon. Lectures are being planned to teach new kinds of work and open new avenues of thought. Many office women will have to be directed to new fields.

Organized Methods

Miss Hoagland is very emphatic about the need of doing something to relieve this situation. She knows the business and professional world well, having practically grown up on La Salle Street, Chicago's Wall Street. She was the first woman in Chicago to be elected an officer in a large down-town bank, and since then has established her own business, acting as advertising and public relations counsel for banks. She, like many other professional women, is giving time from her own business to help the less fortunate women of her own class.

The council is organized in the following way: Representatives from each of the 19 clubs, selected by their respective clubs together form the board of directors which engineers the entire planning of the work of the federated council. It elects a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Standing committees include finance, membership, legislation, publicity and emergency relief, which is subdivided into committees for dispensing practical help.

As Tenement House Inspectors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is considered an important victory for women qualifying for civil service work has been won through the efforts of Mrs. Jack W. Loeb, chairman of the civil service committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

The point at issue was the fitness of women to act as tenement house inspectors and their right to participate in the preliminary examinations for such appointments. At the time of the investigation it was found that only nine women were tenement house inspectors as against 310 men doing the same work, at salaries ranging from $1800 to $2400. Mrs. Loeb and a group of interested club members felt that many women might measure up to the necessary qualifications for this valuable work, and decided to inquire into the reason why one sex had been excluded from all but two of the several examinations held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission in charge of these appointments.

So satisfactorily did Mrs. Loeb and her co-workers refute every objection raised by the president of the commission as to woman's fitness for this service that Mrs. Loeb was informed, officially, that hereafter women would be entitled to participate in the preliminary examinations and be considered eligible for appointment as tenement house inspectors equally with men according to their ratings. An examination then pending was delayed for two weeks to permit women to file application blanks.

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THE HOME FORUM

Dramas of the Preserving Pan

SHOULD any "Kind Reader" of lofty mental habit disdain as frivolous or trivial the subject of this dissertation, let him turn his thoughts backward to the days when he still occupied a high-chair at the domestic table, recalling the sticky delights of his slice of bread-and-jam. Not that bread is by any means the only complement of jam. In fact, in the thought of children, the bread might well be dispensed with, and jam, pure and simple, suffice. Apart from this preference, however, jam lends itself with equal compliance to many expressions of culinary art, such as jam tarts and jam-roly-polies; it surprises us, warm and luscious, in the heart of a doughnut, or lurks coyly in the frail and crumbling fastness of a jam puff.

There is, in the very thought of jam-making, something which conjures up visions of excellent housewives, generation after generation, busy in still-rooms and shining kitchens; measuring, stirring, skimming, and potting, while a delicious aroma of hot jam pervaded the house, filling their storerooms with garnered sweetness.

Have not grave lexicographers, moreover, given ripe consideration to the philologic origin of that concise monosyllable by which we designate these fruity products? Does not one suggest that it derives probably from: "J'aime" (I love it), as children formerly used to say in French when they liked anything, especially a sweetmeat? Did not Mrs. Glasse, treating of Cookery in 1747, use the phrase "Rasberry Glam," and Mrs. Boscawen, in correspondence with Mrs. Delany in 1781, refer to "jamm"; while the great Dr. Johnson himself defines "Jam (I know not whence derived), a conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water."

Does not literature, too, repeatedly bear witness to this domestic rite of jam-making, with its grave problems which, if not wisely solved, result in the finished product being either too stiff or too liquid; lacking in noble color, in clarity or jewel-like brightness; or, even more lamentably, in molding or fermenting on the shelves? All these dangers, as we know from trustworthy authors, lay in wait for even accomplished housewives.

Does not George Eliot record that "a female Dodson, when in 'strange houses,' always ate dry bread with her tea, and declined any sort of preserves, having no confidence in the butter, and thinking that the preserves had probably begun to ferment from want of due sugar and boiling"? Were not the dear ladies of *"Cranford"* at Mrs. Jamieson's tea party to meet "Your Ladyship," secretly longing to abandon discourse of Court circles and get down to the subject of jam-making, since "there had been a rise in the price of sugar which, as preserving-time was near, was a piece of intelligence to all our housekeeping hearts, and would have been the natural topic if Lady Glenmire had not been by"? Did not Meg, eldest of the beloved *"Little Women,"* after spending "a long day picking, boiling, straining, and fussing" over her red-currant jelly, bathe herself in tears because, although she had "reboiled, resugared, and restrained," "that dreadful stuff wouldn't jell"? Did not Arnold Bennett's tremendous "Auntie Hamps" subtly prick the excellent Maggie Clayhanger, in her housewifely pride, by insidious implications respecting the tartness of a pot of gooseberry jam?

How well those of us who are jam-makers can appreciate the significance of all these dramas of the preserving pan! How such records come home to us, expert preservers though we may be, since, given the variations of weather and the resultant variabilities of fruit, dry or juicy, sweet or tart, no private preserving kettle seems quite immune from uncertainties in results.

No such problems appear insuperable, however, to the professional jam manufacturer, who works with chemical exactitude, gauging heat and time with thermometers and stop-watches; as, indeed, he needs must, since an extra three minutes' boiling of a caldron may mean an evaporation involving heavy loss. And purchasers, moreover, make no allowance for differences, but expect a pot of any standard jam from any individual maker to be always identical in color, consistency and taste.

Jam-making may be, besides, so joyous an adventure, especially when it involves expeditions to the woods and commons for blackberries, scrambles on the hills for bilberries, hours in the garden gathering raspberries, damsons and plums. The ingredients, too, are in themselves so beautiful: golden apricots, scarlet strawberries, translucent gooseberries, dainty bunches of currants, downy peaches, plums golden or misty purple, blackberries in shining jetlike piles, all awaiting union with snowy sugar in glittering pans over a glowing fire. And the finished product is, indeed, a legitimate housewifely satisfaction. If additional confirmation of the importance and significance of jam were requisite, need we seek it further than in those grave and learned passages which Lewis Carroll has devoted to this absorbing subject in his tale of *"Sylvie and Bruno"* —not only in the case where

"Little Birds are feeding
Justices with Jam,"

though that alone emphatically stamps jam as fit food for the learned—but, more conclusively still, in those impressive pages devoted to "Jabbering and Jam," where the "pompous man" threw down the gauntlet by declaring "there's nothing like CHERRY jam, after all."

George Eliot also knew the value of jam, though in a more homely sense, when she sent Tom and Maggie Tulliver to the river with their fishing tackle and jam puffs, and pictures Maggie "seesawing on the elder-bough, lost to almost everything but a vague sense of jam and idleness." Hugh Walpole knew it when he included in the delights of Jeremy's eighth birthday, "the glass jar with the marmalade a rich yellow inside it," and was careful to record the jams which "in little shining dishes" graced Miss Maddison's party, or the varieties which celebrated Jeremy's departures for and returns from school. If anyone, after these synthetic testimonies, could yet harbor a doubt relative to the importance of jam, let him meditate upon that delightful nursery rhyme, *"The Dream of a Girl who lived at Seven Oaks,"* and recognize how many delicious visions may lurk in the depths of a pot of jam:

"Seven sweet singing-birds up in a tree;
Seven swift sailing-ships white upon the sea;
Seven bright weather-cocks shining in the sun;
Seven slim race-horses ready for a run;
Seven gold butterflies, flitting overhead:
Seven red roses blowing in a garden-bed;
Seven white lilies, with honey bees inside them;
Seven round rainbows with clouds to divide them;
Seven pretty little girls with sugar on their lips;
Seven witty little boys, whom everybody tips;
Seven nice fathers, to call little maids joys;
Seven nice mothers, to kiss the little boys;
Seven nights running I dreamt it all plain;
With bread and jam for supper I could dream it all again!"

D. N. L.

Nikko and Nippon

Nikko and Nippon belonged to Grandmother. She had other goldfish, but these were her especial pride, being real Japanese fantails. The others all lived in an immense round bowl, but Nikko and Nippon had their own luxurious quarters in a rectangular aquarium which stood beneath one of the casement windows in the sun-parlor. Their home boasted a tiny Japanese bridge, and a lovely rock castle. As much as Grandmother loved us, Lucy and I were seldom allowed to feed the fantails, or to transfer them to another bowl when it was housecleaning day in the aquarium. But we spent hours watching the morning sun brighten drowsy Nikko's fins into burnished gold, while graceful Nippon swished gently past, like some great lady in a rustling silken gown. Often they both remained motionless for several minutes at a time. Grandmother said that they were sleeping, but Lucy and I knew better. Whenever we found them so, we knew that Nikko was thinking of springtime and cherry blossoms, and Nippon perhaps longing for two little girls in gay kimonos of far-away Japan.

Mark Twain Rides an Elephant in Ceylon

When we at last pressed our feet into the terra-cotta-colored soil of Ceylon, we knew that the sights before us would reward us for any number of trials in reaching them. Father seemed like a young boy in his enthusiasm over everything he saw. He kept reiterating: "This wonderful land, this marvelous land! There can be no other like it." He loved the heat, the punkahs, the bungalows, and the continuous opportunity to wear white clothes without attracting attention. Once he wrote in a letter: "I talked in a snow-white full dress, swallow-tail and all, and dined in the same. It's a delightful impudence." . . .

It did not take Father long to purchase one of the birch-bark umbrella hats—fine protectors against the heat. With his gray curls sticking out below this white hat he looked unlike anyone else and was easily discovered on the street, or sitting among the palm trees of the hotel garden.

A play! A play! There was nothing real about a single thing. Father seated on an elephant defies description. There was something particularly funny about the sight to me; and Father, suspecting what I was giggling about, said, "What are you laughing at, you sassmill?"

"If you could see yourself, Father, you would laugh, too. The elephant looks so unreal with all his important trappings and you have a troubled air, as if you realized your hat did not match the blue-and-red harness."

Father never minded being laughed at unless something else had gone wrong with him. So he replied he did not believe the picture could be any stranger than his feelings, the driver of the beast seemed so far off. What could he do if the elephant decided to run? Nobody could answer this question, so he decided to forget it and enjoy the picturesque little streets and unfamiliar architecture. We only stayed long enough in Ceylon to see some of the tropical gardens and sandy roads by the sea. Father was obliged soon to give a reading in Bombay and we settled ourselves there in a delightful bungalow-hotel that afforded charming sights at every turn.—CLARA CLEMENS, in "My Father Mark Twain."

Sail: From an Etching by Yngve Edward Soderberg

Courtesy Grace Horne's Gallery, Boston

Rus in Urbe

(Rock Creek Park, Washington, D.C.)

Upon a golden autumn day,
An amber afternoon,
We had not thought to find the way
To Arcady so soon.

The city street lay just behind,
Yet presently we stood
Beside a topaz-glinting stream
Within a sunlit wood.

Along the russet path we passed
Through an enchanting scene
Of bending brook, and saffron leaves,
And shadow-mauve ravine.

O sweet and lovely out-of-doors,
Inimitable view,
The fairest city man can make
Must yield in charm to you!

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

Campania Evening

The scene that spread before them was of the kind it is idle to describe in words, and yet, if only for the glory and sweetness of the names, I cannot but touch its outlines. They were looking away from Naples. At the foot of the vine-covered hillside lay the noisy village, or suburb, named from its position at the outer end of the tunnel which the Romans pierced to make a shorter way between Naples and Puteoli; thence stretched an extensive plain, set in a deep amphitheater of hills, and terminated by the sea. Vineyards and maizefields, pine-trees and poplars, diversify its surface, and through the midst of it runs a long, straight road, dwindling till it reaches the shore at the hamlet of Bagnoli.

Follow the enclosing ridge to the left, to where its slope cuts athwart plain and sea and sky; there close upon the coast lies the island rock of Nisida, meeting-place of Cicero and Brutus. . . . Turn to the opposite quarter of the plain. First rises the cliff of Camaldoli, where from their oak-shadowed lawn the monks look forth upon as fair a prospect as is beheld by man. Lower hills succeed, hiding Pozzuoli and the inner curve of its bay; behind them, too, is the nook which shelters Lake Avernus; and at a little distance, by the further shore, are the ruins of Cumæ, first home of the Greeks upon Italian soil. A long promontory curves round the gulf; the dark crag at the end of it is Cape Misenum, and a little on the hither side, obscured in remoteness, lies what once was Baiæ. Behind the promontory gleams again a blue line of sea. The low length of Procida is its limit, and behind that, crowning the view, stands the mountain-height of Ischia.

Over all, the hues of an autumn evening in Campania. From behind a bulk of cloud, here and there tossed by high wind currents into fantastic shapes, sprang rays of fire, burning to the zenith. Between the sea-beach at Bagnoli and the summit of Ischia, tract followed upon tract of colour that each moment underwent a subtle change, darkening here, there fading into exquisite transparencies of distance, till by degrees the islands lost projection and became mere films against the declining day. The plain was ruddy with dead vine-leaves, and golden with the decaying foliage of the poplars; Camaldoli and its neighbour heights stood gorgeously enrobed. In itself, a picture so beautiful that the eye wearied with delight; in its memories, a source of solemn joy, inexhaustible for ever. — GEORG GISSING, in "The Emancipated"

THERE are times when the helmsman forgoes voicing the traditional "Ready about!" or "Hard alee!" when tacking. For what need is there to dodge alertly under the boom as the sail swings over, when there is barely wind or way enough to bring the boat about? Yet sailing in its less lively moments may be as delightful as it is different from the "wet sheet and flowing sea" action which artists more generally picture.

Go down to the sea wall that skirts the Solent waters at Cowes and watch the great white covey put out for racing, on a day when the sky is veiled in misty gray and the quiet surface of the sea is like the color of old pewter. Or pause at the edge of the cove where a pair of young navigators are sending their cutter out for a sail along the placid tide-line, and you shall see that sailing is just as fascinating even when there is no "wind that follows fast." If you watch the course of the tall-sparred cutter as closely as the youngsters in Yngve Edward Soderberg's etching, "Sail," you may observe the ripple that sailors call the wash, flow away from the craft's keen forefoot, disturbing the water that mirrors the triangle of canvas.

Many years ago, George L. Watson, eminent Glasgow designer, learned that much could be gained in perfecting the lines of a sailing craft by studying the action of its model in water. Perhaps this discovery accounts for the victories still being scored by King George's beautiful racing cutter, Britannia, which came from the drafting board of the Scottish artisan nearly half a century ago.

Maybe the youngsters in the accompanying etching are sending their craft on a trial sail. The lad in the jaunty sailor suit follows the course of his boat with an air of patient interest. Standing on the wet pebbles is the alert, expectant figure of the girl. Will it sail? That is a likely question reflected in the girl's eager poise. How well will it sail? That is the attitude of the lad who probably is the builder as well as skipper of the heavily canvased cutter.

Mr. Soderberg, who dwells on an island off Mystic, Connecticut, is more widely known for his water colors of yachts. Many of them have appeared in *Yachting*, with occasional etchings of small racing craft Mr. Soderberg is an ardent yachtsman, keen to take advantage of the natural sailing conditions which prevail in Long Island Sound. In *"Sail"* the young Mystic artist has taken a decided tack in-shore in the portrayal of nautical scenes. As a result, Mr. Soderberg has fetched up on an engaging study of yacht sailors in the making.

Autumn Moods

Loveliness that lingers like a tender word
Where last the thrushes' farewell songs were heard.

Music of far pipes upon the dreaming hills;
Flute notes, wild and free, of the mountain rills.

Brown and quiet fields with harvests gathered in;
Stilled the scythe's bright chant, the thresher's rhythmic din.

By musing roads through wood, by field and lane,
The peaceful homesteads watch the autumn sunsets wane.

And o'er the fields and homes in accents grave and fleet
The early twilight breathes a benediction sweet!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

Nur ein Gemüt

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

KÖNNTE in einer Welt, die glaubt, daß es über zwei Billionen verschiedene menschliche Gemüter gebe, irgend ein Gedanke umwälzender sein als die christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehre von nur einem Gemüt? Im Hinblick auf die uralte Voraussetzung, daß jeder Mensch sein eigenes Gemüt habe, ist es kaum überraschend, daß eine solche Offenbarung auf Unglauben und Widerstand stößt. Trotzdem sollte jedermann diese tiefe Wahrheit tief dankbar willkommen heißen, da sie den Menschen unberechenbare Segnungen bringt.

Diese Wahrheit ist biblisch. Das Wort des Herrn im Propheten Jesaja lautet: „Ich bin Gott, und keiner mehr". Der Apostel Paulus bezeugt: „Wir haben doch nur einen Gott". Alle Christen werden nun gewiß zugeben, daß Gott der Geist, das Gemüt ist. Da es also nur einen Gott gibt, kann es nur ein Gemüt geben. Eine unmittelbare Bestätigung dieser Tatsache haben wir in der Erklärung im Buche Hiob: „Doch er [Gott] ist einig; wer will ihm wehren?"

Ferner ist diese Lehre folgerichtig. Ist es nicht selbstverständlich, daß es, wenn Ordnung herrschen soll, eine höchste Macht geben muß, die alles Geschaffene ohne Widerstand regiert? Die planmäßigen Bewegungen der Himmelskörper versinnbildlichen diese Herrschaft. Die Christliche Wissenschaft verkündigt, daß das vom göttlichen Gemüt gebildete und erhaltene wahre, geistige Weltall schon vollständig erschaffen ist, wenn es der sterbliche Blick auch nicht wahrnimmt.

Die Vorstellung, daß es viele Gemüter mit auseinandergehenden, sich widersprechenden Annahmen gebe, erzeugt alle Zwietracht und alles Leiden auf Erden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 469): „Es kann nur ein Gemüt geben, weil es nur einen Gott gibt. Wenn die Sterblichen auf kein andres Gemüt Anspruch erheben und kein andres Gemüt annehmen würden, dann würde die Sünde unbekannt sein. Wir können nur ein Gemüt haben, wenn dieses eine unendlich ist". Die meisten Gläubigen geben zu, daß ein allumfassender Friede und tausendjährige Herrlichkeit, Himmel genannt, worin ein unfehlbarer Herrscher unumschränkte Macht ausüben wird, schließlich zur Tatsache werden wird. Aber diese Friedensherrschaft ist in Wirklichkeit jetzt die Tatsache, weil das unendliche göttliche Gemüt einschließlich aller seiner Ideen unveränderlich und ewig ist, nach den Worten des Predigers: „Was geschieht, das ist zuvor geschehen, und was geschehen wird, ist auch zuvor geschehen".

Außerdem ist diese große Wahrheit beweisbar. Die in der Bibel geschilderten mächtigen Werke, die sogenannten Wunder, wurden auf dieser Grundlage vollbracht, und jede von Schülern der Christlichen Wissenschaft heute vollbrachte Heilung bestätigt diese Grundwahrheit; denn jedes derartige Ergebnis kommt dadurch zustande, daß die Wahrheiten des unsterblichen Gemüts krankhafte, irrige Annahmen im menschlichen Bewußtsein verdrängen. Wie Jesus in einigen Fällen aus der Ferne heilte, so wird heutzutage oft ein von seinem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Helfer weit entfernter Kranker augenblicklich geheilt, was beweist, daß dieselbe geistige Kraft, dasselbe geistige Gesetz überall wirksam ist. Zahlreiche Zeichen verschiedener Art lassen erkennen, daß diese Offenbarung immer mehr Glauben findet: Unser Jahrhundert zeugt von zunehmender Einmütigkeit unter den Völkern. Die Brüderschaft des Menschen wird als praktische Verständigungsgrundlage in immer größerem Umfange anerkannt und angenommen. Völkerbündnisse und Beratungen der Völkervertreter weisen überzeugend auf die Herrschaft des allwirkenden Prinzips und die notwendige Einigkeit der Völker hin.

Wie kann diese Lehre für den einzelnen lebendig und anwendbar werden? Dadurch, daß er sie annimmt und im täglichen Leben danach handelt. Das durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erlangte geistige Verständnis muß ihn für Gottes vollkommene Ideen kindlich empfänglich machen, und diese immer zur Verfügung stehenden, wartenden Gedanken werden in sein Bewußtsein einströmen und ihn erleuchten und erneuern. Wie wunderbar und erhaben, daß das Gemüt, das in Christus Jesus war, tatsächlich das Gemüt jedes Menschen, die nie versiegende Quelle unfehlbarer Erkenntnisse zur Führung und Ermutigung der Menschen ist!

Was für eine Erleichterung, im Kampfe und in der Verworrenheit dieses werktägigen, materiellen Daseins zu wissen, daß der Friede des Himmels, das Reich der unteilbaren Wahrheit uns unmittelbar umgibt! Wer würde die Unwissenheit, die Befürchtungen, die Krankheiten, die Unwahrheiten des fleischlichen Denkens nicht gern gegen die Weisheit, die Gesundheit und die Gerechtigkeit des vollkommenen Gemüts eintauschen? Das Studium und das Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft ermöglicht dies. Jedermann kann heute anfangen, die Einheit und die Allheit des göttlichen Gemüts, des liebenden Vater-Mutter-Gottes, selber zu beweisen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

One Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A world believing in the existence of over two billion separate human minds, could any idea be more revolutionary than the Christianly scientific teaching of only one Mind? In view of the age-long supposition that each person has a mind of his own, it is hardly surprising that such a revelation should encounter some incredulity and antagonism. Nevertheless, this profound verity should be welcomed with deep gratitude by everyone, since it comes freighted with incalculable blessings for humanity.

This truth is Scriptural. The Word of the Lord by the prophet Isaiah declares, "I am God, and there is none else." The Apostle Paul testifies, "To us there is but one God." Now all Christians will surely agree that God is Spirit, Mind. Then, as there is but one God, there can be but one Mind. In direct corroboration of this we have the statement in Job, "But he [God] is in one mind, and who can turn him?"

Furthermore, this teaching is logical. Is it not at once evident that there must be a supreme power directing without opposition all created things, if order is to prevail? The systematic movements of the celestial bodies symbolize this control. Christian Science proclaims that the genuine spiritual universe, formed and maintained by divine Mind, is already fully established, though it is unseen by mortal vision.

It is the notion that there are many minds, with diverse, inconsistent beliefs, that produces all the discord and suffering on earth. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 469): "There can be but one Mind, because there is but one God; and if mortals claimed no other Mind and accepted no other, sin would be unknown. We can have but one Mind, if that one is infinite."

Most religionists agree that a universal state of tranquillity and millennial glory, called heaven, will ultimately be proved an actuality, wherein one infallible ruler will exercise absolute authority. But this reign of harmony is in reality a present actuality, because infinite divine Mind, including all its ideas, is unchangeable and eternal. As we read in Ecclesiastes, "That which hath been is now; and that which is to be hath already been."

Again, this great truth under consideration is demonstrable. The mighty works of Bible times called miracles were wrought on this basis; and every healing performed today by students of Christian Science confirms this fundamental truth, for each such result is effected through the displacement, in human consciousness, of diseased, erroneous beliefs by the verities of immortal Mind. As in the ministry of Jesus, when restoration of the sick in some cases was accomplished through absent treatment, so in our age, when one far distant from his Christian Science helper is instantly cured, proof is afforded that the same spiritual power or law is operative everywhere. Numerous and various signs indicate a growing acceptance of this revelation. Our century is witnessing an increasing solidarity among the nations. The brotherhood of man is being more and more widely recognized and adopted as a practical policy. International leagues and conferences point conclusively to the government of omniactive Principle and the essential unity of peoples.

How may this teaching become vital and usable for the individual? By his accepting it and acting in accordance with it in daily affairs. Through the spiritual understanding which Christian Science imparts, let one open his heart as a little child to receive God's perfect ideas, and these ever available, waiting thoughts will pour into his consciousness, bringing enlightenment and regeneration. Oh, the wonder and grandeur of it, that the Mind which was in Christ Jesus is actually the Mind of everyone, the inexhaustible source whence emanate unerring intuitions for the guidance and comfort of mankind!

Amid the strife and confusion of this workaday material existence, what a relief to know that just at hand there is the peace of heaven, the realm of indivisible Truth! Who would not gladly exchange the ignorance, fears, diseases, falsities, of the carnal mentality for the wisdom, health, righteousness, of perfect Mind? The study and understanding of Christian Science makes this possible. Each one may begin today to prove for himself the oneness and allness of divine Mind, the loving Father-Mother God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Ellen Terry's Beatrice

A wind of spring that whirls the feigned snows
Of blossom-petals in the face, and flees:
Elusive, made of mirthful mockeries,
Yet tender with the prescience of the rose;
A strain desired, that through the memory goes,
Too subtle-slender for the voice to seize;
A flame dissembled, only lit to tease,
Whose touch were half a kiss, if one but knows.

She shows by Leonato's dove-like daughter
A falcon, by a prince to be possessed,
Gay-graced with bells that ever chiming are;
In azure of the bright Sicilian water,
A billow that has rapt into its breast
The swayed reflection of a dancing star!

—HELEN GRAY CONE, in "Oberon and Puck."

The Hotel Mule

He was waiting to carry our baggage, as we arrived at a station on the Bernese Oberland Mountain Railway, and prepared for an hour's climb up the mountainside to our hotel. He eyed us suspiciously to gauge by our outward appearance the probable bulk of our baggage; but a few lumps of sugar, begged from the station buffet, diverted his attention and he stood quietly while our three bulky suitcases were built up over a foundation of domestic cargo, already swung onto his wooden saddle, and the whole covered with a waterproof sheet.

A storm had broken as we started; and we were three very sodden travelers who emerged from the wood, an hour later, to mount the steps of the hotel veranda, realizing rather ruefully that every incursion into civilization would have to begin and end with that hour's walk.

Every requirement for the hotel had to be carried up that path from the valley by "Spitz," who certainly was well fitted for his work. Smaller than the average mule, he was better proportioned and very strong. Hard climbing on the steep mountain tracks had developed his abilities and rounded his hindquarters to an extraordinary firmness. As he picked his way in front of us, with his mountain of baggage roped on his back, one tried instinctively to emulate the light spring of his steady walk, and the sureness with which he made his way over the slippery stones.

Spitz's day began at six a. m., when he fetched the hotel milk, high up in the mountains, carrying the muleteer up on his back, an hour's climb, and bringing the milk down; and, after that, he made whatever journeys were necessary to the valley. In the intervals of duty he would stand tethered under a tree; that was the only time we ever saw him impatient, —when the sun came out, and the flies bothered him—and then the invitation: "Don't you want your sugar?" brought him nuzzling into one's hand as before. He never complained or sulked or refused to do his job; and, when he did it, he did it well.

Life among those Swiss mountains has always meant the overcoming of difficulties—difficulties of locomotion, of transport, of supplying the daily necessaries of existence. These, and the tremendous feats of engineering which have made accessible to travelers some of the highest peaks, have combined in developing those qualities of simplicity, self-reliance, and industry which are so marked in the Swiss people. Their standard of education is a high one, politeness being definitely instilled into children as a factor in success.

Spitz is a mule, not a man. But it can be said, without any apology, that he bears the imprint of his own country. He belongs to those mountains and forests and snow-clad peaks, and something of their grandeur and their dignity is his, too. I should like to meet Spitz again.

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EDUCATIONAL

British Public Schools Put on 'Modern Side'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS not to be wondered at that in a conservative country such as England, a part of the school system which traces its origin to a semi-monastic foundation of the fourteenth century should cling to long-cherished ideals, especially as the most conservative being in the country is the schoolboy. In consequence the criticism is often leveled at the public schools that they are out of touch with the times, and Dr. Cyril Norwood of Harrow, speaking at a gathering of younger public schoolmasters met to discuss and hear lectures on the educational needs of the hour, threw out a strong plea for these schools to bend their energy to the task of meeting the specific need of modern democracy for leaders with broad sympathies and a strong sense of actuality.

But They Are Not Asleep

The fact that some hundred and fifty assistant masters were thus gathered at a historic school to hear such addresses from leading men in every branch of education proves that the schools are not asleep. There is one thing which makes constant progress possible in the public schools, namely, the fact that the headmaster, provided he can satisfy the governors, is free to work out his own ideals. The way is therefore open for a man of original thought and strong individuality to strike altogether new trails. The finest original contribution to educational thought in this century has perhaps been that of F. W. Sanderson, who developed in the century-old foundation of Oundle School an altogether new attitude toward school work. Cooperation took the place of competition, research of mere acquisition, punishment was reduced to a minimum, and the opportunities provided by the school were made so varied that the ideal of a separate syllabus for every boy came within sight.

It is worth noting that in the Oundle scheme, while classical culture was fostered, the practical side of the work was brought to such a fine point that the school workshops turned out machinery for actual use elsewhere, and that experimental farms were a vital part of the educational plan.

Nor are all the other historic schools still clinging to the purely intellectual education which gave rise to the Cambridge saying "God bless the higher mathematics and may they never be of the slightest use to anybody." If classical culture still holds a high place in their curriculum, it must be remembered that there are professions for which such an education is as definitely vocational today as it was when these schools were the training ground for the clerical civil services of the Middle Ages.

A "Modern Side"

Harrow was the first school in the country to develop a sound "modern side." Its laboratories today are admired by the more recent foundations, and among its annual prizes is the Crompton Elocution Prize for Clear Speaking into a Microphone. Highgate, founded like Harrow in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has developed a most comprehensive scheme for assuring every boy a syllabus especially adapted to his vocational needs. This has in part been made possible by the opening in 1928 of costly science and engineering buildings. A large proportion of new apparatus and equipment is constantly being made in all the workshops: wood, metal and physical. Wireless telegraphy, an electrically operated cinematograph, a loudspeaker and a gramophone are used for instructional purposes. Special attention is given to preparing boys for the motoring and aircraft professions, and two airplanes have been installed, not for instruction in flying, but for the study of engine and wing construction. Even more important than this material equipment is the careful study of each boy's individual needs, the elasticity of the curriculum devised to meet them, and the care taken to collaborate with parents in choosing each boy's future career.

At Christ's Hospital, the famous "Bluecoat School" immortalized by Charles Lamb in the essays of Elia, a dominions library has been established, and there is a farm course for boys desiring to study at an agricultural college in Canada. The recent tour of public school headmasters through Canada to explore the openings for their boys in the Canadian universities is another proof of these schools' awareness of modern needs

The public schools are not necessarily old. New public schools are constantly being founded, and schools of other types are intrusting their property to trustees and coming into line with the older foundations. Among these newer foundations are some definitely committed to novel programs, and a few of these must be considered here.

As for Coeducation

The older schools were really monastic institutions and a rigid separation of the sexes still exists. The headmaster of Eton has said that it will be a thousand years before we can have coeducation in England; in actual fact his predecessor is president of a most successful coeducational public schools, St. George's Harpenden, and one must also mention Bedales, Keswick, Frensham Heights and Sidcot. Schools in strict imitation of the boys' schools have been founded for girls during the last 60 years, and in 1926 a new public school for girls was founded at Westonbirt, Gloucestershire, on broader lines, seeking to provide courses more definitely related to the life of the modern girl. The grounds are admirably adapted for forestry and agriculture, and in the classrooms and laboratories the subjects are handled as far as possible in a manner showing their relation to actual life. The school is one of great interest and the buildings and grounds are of exceptional beauty.

The year 1929 saw the foundation of Kinmel Hall, a public school devoted to training leaders of commerce and industry. This is a wholly new departure, which has aroused the keen interest of the Prince of Wales. The classical languages are not given a large place, workshop instruction is part of the training throughout, and in the highest forms the teaching is concentrated on commerce and engineering, with an arts course added in each case, together with instruction in every branch of citizenship. A model office affords opportunity to become acquainted with modern business devices. The school is housed in a noble country mansion lying in a fine park, and has its own chapel and library.

Becoming Democratic

The public schools, by reason of their high fees, have always been frequented by the sons and daughters of the wealthier classes, and there has been a tendency to social exclusiveness among their old pupils in later life. A number of efforts are being made to break down this tendency. Strolling into the school yard at Eton, a royal foundation almost under the walls of Windsor Castle, the writer found the notice board covered with arrangements for a Boy Scout Camp and for subsequent attendance at a jamboree. At Oundle also a Scout Troop has been formed—because "a Scout is a brother to every other Scout, no matter of what social class." The "Oxford Movement" has also found favor at Charterhouse and elsewhere: following the example of Oxford colleges, the schools open their playing fields to boys of the working class, who are "coached" by the public school boys.

A further sign of the times is the amount of constructional work done by boys at the public schools. At Mill Hill a large playing field on the hilltop has been leveled largely by boy labor; at Trent College the boys built a library under the supervision of a master, and at the preparatory house of Wycliffe College, boys and masters have dug out and done the navvy work of cementing and walling-in a swimming-bath, which was opened with great joy.

Ours is no age for aloof intellectuality. Independence of thought, corporate spirit and the capacity for leadership characterize the best type of public school man, and they can be developed in forms suited to our age if there is the purpose to do so.

G. F. T.

A Whistle to Call the Child

A mother who had difficulty in making her little son hear her when she called him, while he was playing out of doors, now uses a whistle for the purpose. She finds that it is much easier to use the whistle than to shout at the top of her voice, also that it is far more effective. The sound carries further and the little chap enjoys being called in that novel way, and it is less personal.

A "HELLO, EVERYBODY" FROM ACROSS THE SEAS — Ewing Galloway

A Smile Is the Same in Any Language, and These Jolly Youngsters of the Christian Mission School in Changsha, China, Certainly Prove They Have Mastered This Particular Key to Friendly Relations.

The Christian mission schools have for many years been a great blessing to Chinese children. Especially is this true in the case of little girls, for until recent years education in the formal sense was not open to girls and women. Teachers in the schools of present-day China report that the girls prove themselves most eager and ready to learn, choosing subjects that were traditionally considered beyond their mentality, and doing extremely well in them. Given their chance, they have shown themselves grateful for education, and on the whole about like little girls everywhere else in the world. Those who know Chinese children will recognize in the infectious and bubbling gayety shown here a quality that is particularly winning in the Chinese people. The four at the right are at a crucial moment in the well-known game of leap-frog. Group games and organized play have been introduced into the modern Chinese schools, and may have immeasurable influence in helping the Chinese of the coming generation to pull together with a better sense of national organization.

Kentucky Considers Its School Affairs

I—*A few of the Needs In a Nutshell*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky.

"KENTUCKY," said one of its citizens recently, "already has enough schools and educational facilities generally; all it needs is to learn how to use what it has." Can this be wholly true of the State which has ranked thirty-sixth in illiteracy for 30 years and which dropped from thirty-fifth to forty-fifth in the efficiency of its school system in 20 years? If it is true, the results are a reflection upon Kentucky's citizenry. If it is not true, then what is holding Kentucky back?

It shall be the aim of this series of articles to present the true facts, discussion of which may be helpful, not only to Kentuckians but to others whose educational problems may be similar. In presenting these facts, the writer will be guided by the known or published opinions of educational leaders, state officials and private investigators, and by public records. It should be remarked here that all educational authorities, the State Department of Education, the heads of the state normal schools and the Kentucky Education Association are practically a unit on Kentucky's needs. Ever since 1920 a campaign for reform has been carried on, not without some success. The advance, however slight, is encouragement to those who hope that eventually major victories will be won.

The Schoolhouse

"Enough schools?" Possibly there are enough buildings physically to contain the school population of Kentucky, but what kind of schools are they? In the cities they are fairly good. The towns educationally approximate towns of the same size elsewhere, but in the rural districts—and it is here that the major educational problem lies — the schoolhouse situation is extremely bad. No one disputes this.

The great majority of the Kentucky rural schools, it must be borne in thought, are not consolidated, but one-room structures. Nine out of ten, from the Mississippi River to the mountains and from the Ohio River to the Tennessee border are one-room, box-like structures, and, remarks the report of the Kentucky Educational Commission, published a few years ago, "if there is a really modern one-room structure in the State, it did not come under our observation in the course of inspection tours through two-thirds of the counties." It will always be necessary to have one-room schools because of the nature of the terrain in a large part of Kentucky. Hence reform cannot come by abandoning this type.

Over a large section of Kentucky—though improvement is noticed in many counties—conditions in the one-room schoolhouses are almost identical with those described in Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster." Without going into the detail of poor physical condition, lack of sanitary facilities, the absence of any sort of provision for teaching anything but the old schoolbook curriculum, two sentences from the Kentucky Educational Commission's report might here be quoted: "These neglected schoolhouses teach eloquently the doctrine of shiftlessness, disorder, and indifference. Their silent lessons will undoubtedly be reproduced in the home, on the farm, in the factory and store."

Therein lies a compelling reason for reform.

"Enough schools?" Yes, perhaps, but the Educational Commission—composed of two college presidents, two rural school administrators, and a lawyer, aided in their work by the General Education Board of New York—declared that with the exception of a few small rural schoolhouses recently constructed and the new consolidated schools, the entire rural school plant needs to be rebuilt. So much for the mere physical aspects of Kentucky's problem.

But why has Kentucky this problem when it is not noticeable to such an extent in adjoining states? This goes back to the very beginnings of Kentucky, to the time when it was peopled by slave-holding Virginians, who set up an aristocratic social organization. The result was that emigration from the Atlantic States passed by Kentucky. Sometimes families remained for a few years, sometimes for generations, but adventurous, ambitious youth moved on to where manual toil was not stigmatized and to where political leaders thought along other lines. The Kentucky of the slave-holding oligarchy did not think in terms of a strong, vigorous, well-educated population of working people. Power and education were for the few. Thus public schools got a feeble start and the general level of education was low.

Result of Ancient View

One result of the ancient view was that although Kentucky entered the Union in 1792, it was not until 1908 that the laws of the State actually required all local units of government to maintain public schools and levy taxes for their upkeep. The deplorable fact is that the people of Kentucky were—and in a great measure still are—indifferent to public education. "An ill educated population," says the Educational Commission report, "neither desires education keenly nor does it produce the wealth needed to support the schools on which the hope of better things depends."

This leads directly to the weighty subject of finances, which must be reorganized before progress can come. In some districts of Kentucky the assessable values, taxed at the maximum rate, will hardly yield $7 per annum per child for school purposes, while in others the yield is seven times that much. It is the aim of the educational leaders to provide equal educational opportunity for every child. This subject of finances will be discussed more fully later on.

The operation of the state school system today lies largely in the hands of politicians. Obviously this must be corrected. The system of state organization must be reformed, and so must the local organization, where sub-district trustees carry on in the system of the days of the pioneers, practicing nepotism and in some instances graft. The teacher problem is perhaps the most important of all, and the quality of this service needs much improvement.

The do-as-you-please régime of the rural school is a trying aspect of the school situation which seems at present beyond the control of either state or county superintendent. For instance, trustees often dismiss teachers without cause and close the schools for the most trivial reasons. One trustee closed a school because his son was ill and unable to keep up with the rest of the children, and they had to wait till he was well. One teacher, upon receiving her first pay, closed the school for a week and went to the city to do her winter shopping. Hours are never the same. All this leads to confusion and is a fair example of the lack of responsibility and absence of supervision.

In the next article the three subjects of state organization, local organization, and teaching will be treated.

M. B.

Respecting Children's Tastes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SO MANY parents seem to look upon a child as a piece of property whose life they can direct to suit themselves, whose tastes they may regulate, whose careers it is theirs to decree, with little or no consideration to the wishes of the child himself," remarked a far-seeing and unusually wise father of my acquaintance the other day. "'I am going to make a lawyer out of my boy,' we hear a man state. 'He is my child—he will do as I say,' is a remark not uncommon in the mouths of persons whose intelligence in other particulars would lead us to expect greater wisdom in regard to their children.

"No more futile ambition was ever entertained by a parent nor one more likely to do irrevocable harm to the child than that of attempting to constrain his nature as a blacksmith shapes an iron over the anvil," this father went on. "What parent can understand the individuality growing up in his child? Why should he wish or expect this equipment of tastes and desires to be identical with his? We are naturally interested in the things for which we are adapted. What human being dare take hold of the unfolding selfhood of another and strive to bend it into a form of his own choosing?

And in Smaller Affairs

"Not only in the matter of choosing a career but in the countless smaller affairs of childhood, a boy or a girl's tastes are ofttimes a far better indication of what is good for him than our own notions. When I see my boy lolling over the window seat gazing at nothing, I check that impulse to tell him not to waste his time, but to get up and do something. What he is doing is probably far more important to his well-being than anything I could suggest. Childhood is a period when knowledge, new ideas, novel impressions, all the stuff out of which life is made, arrive in avalanches. What we adults have long since considered and made up our minds about is raw material to the lad. He must ponder it, sort it out, classify it, consider his reactions to it, think how it consorts with other facts he has gleaned, decide whether this or that is right or wrong—in a word, chew it over as a cow does her cud and eventually digest it. These dream hours of youthful deflection in which character shapes itself and the fast-growing individuality adjusts itself to its environment may be among the most fruitful in character building. Of all occasions, these are the ones that I should be most unwilling to interrupt.

"A mother of my acquaintance has two sons, one fond of company and excitement, the other studious and bookish. The mother strives to discourage the latter's inclination to thoughtfulness by dragging him away from his books and into the variety of hilarious fun that his brother likes. She does not realize that not only is her attempt to remake the lad doomed to failure, but that by the mere effort she may be destroying elements of character that in the future, if allowed to develop, may bear fruit in achievements which will outshine those of the more lively lad.

"One of the keenest periods of mental torment that I recall is that during which my good mother compelled me to wear a certain type of cloth cap which she fancied cunning on my four-year-old head. How I loathed that cap no words can express. Children's likes and dislikes in respect to clothes are as sensitive and definite as our own. In selecting clothes for my son and daughter, their mother and I are careful to treat their tastes with the same consideration that we should expect to have shown to our own.

At the Piano and Elsewhere

"Many lads suffer at the piano because their parents think it would be nice if they learned to play. Let these mothers and fathers understand that not only will their sons probably never learn to play if they dislike to practice, but that through the tedium that they endure in the attempt, their liking for music in any form may be permanently destroyed.

"On several occasions I have been in a position to observe a certain mother who has from time to time seen lads whom she fancied as friends for her son. She would then proceed to lecture her son on the other boy's merits and exhort him to make friends with him and thereby improve himself. Could the good woman but have realized that not only was she utterly defeating her purpose—for no boy can do otherwise than detest another whose company is forced on him, or who is held up as an example—but that in addition she is weakening her whole influence with her son by striving to force him in a direction which may be repellent to his tastes. Further than this, I have observed in other, similar instances that the friend selected by a mother for her son, against his wishes, proved to be objectionable in a positive sense. Her judgment, based on exteriors that she did not rightly appraise, was less trustworthy than her boy's instinct.

"There is no magical formula for generating in our daughters and sons the tastes we may wish them to have. To surround them with the things we wish them to like—good friends, good books, good music, wholesome ideas; to acquaint our sons with industrial objects if we wish them to be leaders in industry; to take them to visit mines if we want them to be mining engineers; to factories if we yearn for them to become manufacturers; to the woods and fields if we hope for their love of the outdoors; to make legal affairs interesting to them if we aspire for them to become lawyers; to strive to make all things that we wish them to like so attractive that their interest will be aroused; to equip them with all the facilities we know how to provide for forming wise judgments, and then at the conclusion to respect their tastes, their likes and dislikes even as we expect our own to be respected—this is the maximum which we may hope to achieve in this direction. And at all times let us not forget that in the child we are dealing with a free will as sovereign in its rights and very probably as wise in its intuitions as our own."

J. A. G.

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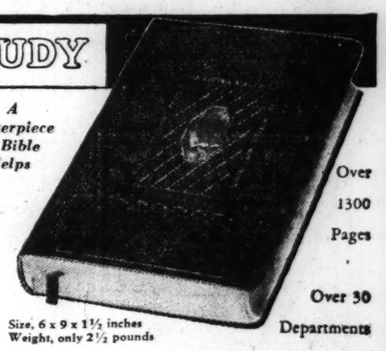

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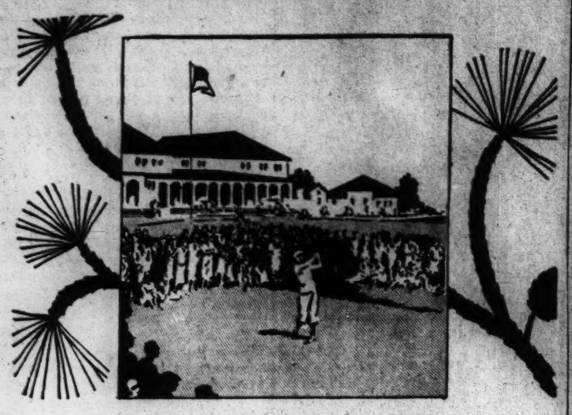

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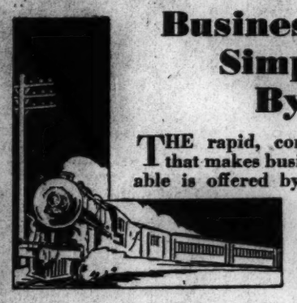

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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

STOCKS RUSH FORWARD IN A BRISK MARKET

Good Advances Are Recorded by Many Issues —Closing Strong

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Both stocks and bonds pushed forward with renewed vigor today.

The drying up of liquidation during the recent period of resistancy and signs of renewed confidence in this market abroad, were generally regarded in brokerage and banking quarters as the basis of the new upturn.

Stocks closed with a strong tone, although there was a little profit-taking in the late trading.

Gains in active issues ranged from 2 to 5 points. New York Central, American Telephone, Allied Chemical and Case advanced about 4, while Westinghouse, Baltimore & Ohio, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Steel, American Can and North American were up 2 to 3.

Union Pacific rose 5. Sales approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Renewed purchases of bankers acceptances in this market by the Bank of France were interpreted as indicating that the recent flurry of irresponsible rumors abroad, together with bear attacks on the dollar, had subsided. International bankers expressed unconcern over the Bank of France's request for higher interest on deposits here, saying that French funds were not needed in this market, and drawing down of the large French balances would improve the underlying stability of the money market.

Money Rates

Call money held at 2½ per cent, but was available in the outside market at 2. There was scarcely any business in time money against stock exchange collateral but the rate was pushed up one point to 4 per cent for all maturities. Federal funds—excess balances of member banks at the Reserve—were again easier, ruling at ¼ to ½ of 1 per cent, contrasted with ½ to ¾ yesterday.

In connection with the recent strength in wheat, Wall Street heard rumors of prospective arrangements to sell grain to France and Germany. There were also unconfirmable rumors in the financial district of schemes in Washington, looking to a better understanding over tariffs between the United States and principal foreign consumers of American goods.

Foreign copper producers arriving in New York today for the international copper conference scheduled for later in the week, expressed themselves as sympathetic toward plans to curtail output.

The upturn in the securities markets took Wall Street somewhat by surprise, since brokers have been inclined to look for a period of quiet and stable fluctuations.

While observers were inclined to feel that there was some professional bidding up of stocks at the start, brokers said that the advance attracted a good following.

Bonds Rise

The bond market staged a general advance today and activity increased.

United States Liberty and Treasury obligations reflected greater confidence than in more than a week. Most members of this group reached higher levels and the new Treasury 3s of 1955-55 were about 1 point higher, the largest recovery of the group.

A sharp rebound in Japanese obligations featured the foreign loans. The 6½s of 1954 sold as high as 95, which is 4¾ points higher than yesterday's close, and the 5½s of 1965 rose to 83. The final sale of the latter issue yesterday was at 75¼. Gains of about 1 point were fairly common among other foreign obligations.

Argentine 6s of May 1961, Australian 5s, Italian 7s, Polish 7s and Uruguayan 6s showed such gains on active trading.

Public utility and industrial obligations scored many of the widest advances among domestic corporate issues, although trading in the industrials was moderate and even quiet in some instances. Armour 4½s of 1939 continued to have a heavy turnover most of which was at rising prices. Chile Copper 5s were 4 points higher at one time at 68 but sales of them were small.

Good gains were made also by American Smelting 5s, International Match 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Goodrich 6½s.

American Telephone 5s of 1960 and of 1965, which were weak in the recent slump, were active and about 1 point higher. American & Foreign Power and International Telephone 5s strengthened also.

Leaders in strength and activity among the rails included: Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978, Erie 5s of 1975, St. Paul 5s of 2000, and Canadian Pacific debenture 4s.

Stock-privilege loans reflected the buoyancy of the stock market. Prices were generally higher but the trading in many of them was quiet.

WHEAT DECLINES ON PROFIT-TAKING

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—With wheat up about 9 cents a bushel from the recent low point, heavy selling to realize profits gave the market a setback today.

Prices, however, showed an evident disposition to rally when selling pressure relaxed. Material expansion of trade volume rendered it possible to fill large orders on either side without causing decided fluctuations in price.

Wheat closed unsettled ¼ to ⅜ cent lower, corn unchanged to ⅜ off, oats varying from ¼ decline to a shade advance, and provisions 5 to 12 cents higher, influenced by scattered buying.

KRESGE DEPARTMENT STORES

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—A special meeting of stockholders of Kresge Department Stores, Inc., has been called for Oct. 29 to consider an offer of S. S. Kresge to purchase the entire interest of Kresge Department Stores, Inc., in Kresge Department Stores Corporation. Holders of record as of Oct. 17 may vote at the meeting.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Consols for money today were 54¼. De Beers was 3⅝. Rand Mines 2⅝. Money was 4% per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 5¼@5⅛ per cent and three months bills 5⅛@5⅜ per cent.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 20	Last Oct. 19
20¼	2¼		Abitibi Pow & P	2400	3¼	3	3	3
23½	7	1	Adams Express	5100	12⅝	9½	10	9⅝
109⅝	82	3	Air Reduction	3600	99⅝	94½	97¼	96⅛
20⅛	.40	.40	Alaska-Juneau	400	11¼	10¾	11	10¾
13⅜	3¼		Allegheny Corp	4600	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
8½	8		Allegh pf ww xxx	300	11⅜	11	11¼	10¾
15½	8		Allegheny pf xw	400	10½	9½	10¼	
46¼	30¼	.80	Alleghany Steel	1500	34⅝	32¾	33¾	32¾
83⅝	60	6†	Allied Chem	8400	81	76	81¼	76¾
139	114⅜	7	Allied Chem pf	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
42K	14	1	Allis Chalmers	1100	19¾	18¼	18⅜	17½
23	13	1	Amerada	300	17	14½	15	
29⅝	8⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	200	9½	8¾	8¾	8
69¾	18	2†	Am Bank Note	300	23	22	23	
46⅛	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	70	38	38	38	
129⅝	71⅝	6†	Am Can	36800	85¾	82⅝	84⅝	82⅜
152⅝	134⅝	7	Am Can pf	100	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝
38⅝	8	1	Am Car & Fdy	400	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¼
66	40	1	Am Car & F pf	100	53	53	53	53
48⅝	31¾	2†	Am Chicle	1100	37¾	36	37¼	36¼
21½	8		Am Colortype	400	11	10	10½	10
14½			Am Com Alcohol	400	6¼	5¾	6	5¾
33⅞	9		Am Encaustic	400	15	14	14½	13⅝
81¾	10¾		Am & For Pow	44700	15¾	13¾	14⅜	13⅜
90	40	6	Am & For Pow 6	400	46¾	44	45¾	43½
100	35¾	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	52	52	52	
79½	28		Am & For Pow Bpf	100	38	36¾	36¾	36
8	1		Am Hide & L	100	3	3	3	3
30	8½		Am Hide & L pf	100	13	13	13	
21¾	10¼	3	Am Ice	200	11½	11½	11½	
8	8		Am International	2700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
30¾	8		Am Locomotive	400	13¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
84¾	60	7	Am Loco pf	100	90	90	90	
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	800	38	35	36¼	34½
1¾	¼		Am Ship & Com	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	4800	27¼	26¾	27¼	26½
103¾	66	6	Am Smelt&R bpf	100	66	66	66	
138⅛	98½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	100	99½	100	
4½	½		Am Solvents & C	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
31½	7¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	700	12¾	11¾	12¾	11¾
48¼	36	2½†	Am Stores	300	39	38	38	
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
108½	90	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	95	95	95	
201¾	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	37800	140¾	137	140⅝	139¾
80¾	23¼		Am Wat Wks	2500	23¾	21½	23	21
107	75	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	79½	79½	79½	
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	300	30⅜	30	30¼	28
11⅞	3¾		Am Woolen	700	6⅞	5¾	6	5½
49	20		Am Woolen pf	1200	35¾	35¼	35½	35¼
8¾	3¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
43¼	12⅜		Anaconda Cop	1500	17¾	17	17¾	16¾
42	20	7	Armour Del pf	300	31	31	31½	31
4½	1		Armour Ill A	2400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2¾	½		Armour Ill B	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
47	6		Armour Ill pf	200	9	9	9	8¾
9	3½		Arnold Constable	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
20½	9¾	.80	Art Metal Const	100	10½	10½	10½	10
28½	3½	2†	Asso Apparel Ind	300	4¼	4¼	4½	4¼
29⅜	9¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	400	12	11¾	11¾	
98	75	6	Asso Dry G 1st	100	88	88	88	
203⅜	97½	10	Atchison T &SF	6400	101	98	101	98
108¼	90¼	5	Atchison pf	100	116	116	116½	116
120	59	7	Atl Coast Line	100	67	67	67	67
39	10½		Atl Gulf & W I	100	11	11	11	
53½	16½	6	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	17	17	17	
23⅜	9½	1	Atl Refining	1800	13¾	13¼	13½	13¼
54	21	4	Atlas Powder	300	22	21¾	22	21¾
99½	78	6*	Atlas Powder pf	10	80	80	80	80
395½	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	23400	128¼	119¾	127¼	115¼
2½	1		Aviation Corp	300	1⅜	⅞	1⅛	
6½	2½		Aviation Corp Del	400	3½	3¼	3¾	3¼

—B—

27⅞	6¼		Baldwin Loco	2100	10½	9¾	9¾	9½
87½	28	5	Balt & Ohio	15300	42	39¼	41½	38⅝
107	100	6½	Bamberger pf	70	101¼	100¼	100¼	
66¾	36	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	
112½	87	7	Bangor & Ar pf	70	90	90	90	88½
10	1¾		Barker Bros	30	2	2	2	2
14½	4¾		Barnsdall A	7300	6¼	6	6¼	6
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	300	50	47¾	49	47½
111	93½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	96	96	96	
82	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	43	43	43	
6½	1¾		Belding Hem	4400	3	3⅜	3	3⅛
25½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aciation	840	13¾	12¾	13⅜	13¼
46¾	24⅜	2	Best & Co	2100	33½	30½	32¾	32¾
70¾	24¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	10300	30¼	29	30½	28¾
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	200	84⅞	84	84⅜	85½
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	400	11	11	11	
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	25⅞	25	26	24½
47⅝	31	3†	Borden	7800	40	47⅞	48⅜	47⅛
30¾	8¾		Borg Warner	2000	13½	13	13½	13¾
66	17½		Boston & Maine	300	24½	24	24½	
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	2600	10¾	10	10½	9⅞
69¾	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1100	42¾	41¼	42	40¾
13¾	6½		Brooklyn Queens	100	8	8	8	7⅞
129⅜	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	94⅞	92⅜	94⅛	
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	36	36	36	
15	3¼		Brunswick Balke	100	4	4	4	4
9½	3¾		Bruns Terminal	1800	4⅜	4	4⅛	4
20⅞	5		Bucyrus Erie	200	6¾	6¼	6¼	6
114	80	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	85	85	85	
34⅞	7⅜		Bucyrus E cv pf	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
5¾	2		Budd Mfg	100	3	3	3	
50	21		Budd Mfg pf	50	22	22	22	22
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	2100	5	4⅞	5	4¾
23	4		Bullard	300	7	6¾	7	6
88	37		Burns Bros pf	130	40	35	40	
32¼	10		Burroughs Add	2900	14	13¼	13⅝	13
31	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	300	17	17	17	17
104	52	7	Bush Term deb	10	55	55	55	52
113	90	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	90	90	90	
23¾	11¾		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20⅝	4⅞		Butterick	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
69¾	12⅝		Byers	3600	20½	18½	20¼	18

—C—

53	13⅞	2	Calic Packing	1100	15½	14¾	15½	14½
16¾	7½	1	Campbell W&C	600	10	9½	10	9½
11⅜	3½		Calumet & Hecla	600	5¼	5	5½	
45	14	3	Canada Dry	1600	19½	18½	19½	18¾
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	7500	15½	15¼	15⅝	15
16	5¾		Capital Admin	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	
131½	33¼		Case Thresh	64300	53¼	48¾	52½	47¾
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	10	70	70	70	
53½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	1700	15½	14¾	15¼	15
16	5		Celanese Corp	400	6¾	6½	6¾	
13¾	1⅞		Celotex ct	100	2½	2¼	2½	
25¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	1900	17½	16¾	17	16½
8¼	2½		Century Ribbon	500	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6½
30½	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	3200	17	16	16¾	15¾
7¼	2¼		Certain-Teed	200	3½	3½	3¼	
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	
54½	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	3000	28¼	26½	28¼	26
46½	23½		2½Ches & Ohio	4800	34	32¾	34	32
77¾	31½		Chi & Gt West	500	5½	5½	5½	
27½	12		Chi & Gt W pf	3000	19½	18½	19¾	18½
8½	2		Chi Mil & St P	1500	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¼
15¾	3¾		ChiMil & St P pf	2600	7½	6¼	7	6¼
45½	13½	4	Chi & N'western	2200	19	17½	18¾	17¾
116	38	7	Chi & N'west pf	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	
15½	3¾		Chi Pneu Tool	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
65½	20		Chi Rock Isl & P	3700	30¾	29¾	30	28
90	40	6	Chi R I & P 6%	400	43	42	43	
13¾	8		Childs Company	1300	13½	13	13½	11½
28¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	31600	15¾	14⅞	15¾	14¾
37⅞	26⅝	3.60‡	City Ice & Fuel	400	28½	28	28½	
90	66⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	70	70	70	
4¾	1		City Stores	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
34½	14⅝	3	Cluett Peabody	400	21½	20½	20½	
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	4400	115	111½	115	111
53½	49½	3	Coca Cola A	50	50	50	50	50
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	33½	33	33½	33
17½	7¾		Collins & Aikman	1100	12¾	11½	11¾	
95	71	7	Colling & A pf	2400	85	83	83	
32¾	8½		Colo Fuel & Ir	2100	12½	10¾	12½	10¾
48	20¼	3	Colo & Southern	100	24	24	24	
60	48	4	Colo & So 1pf	80	45	45	45	
65¾	32¾	1½	*Columbia Gas	19000	23	21½	23⅜	21¾
106½	76	4	*ColumbiaG pf A	200	94	93½	94	
111⅜	33	4	Columbian Carb	4900	49½	46¼	48¼	44
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	800	12¼	12	12¼	11⅞
92	55½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	63½	63½	63½	60
38⅞	20	3	Comm Cred A	100	22	22	22	
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	19	18¾	18⅞	18¾
106	99	6½	Comm Tr 6½%	10	99	99	99	
113	101	7	Comm I Tr 7%	100	101	101	101	
90	70	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	72½	71¾	72½	
21½	9¼	1	Comm Solvents	8000	13¾	11¾	13¾	11¾
12	4½	.40	Comwlth & So	8500	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¼
100	68	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	77½	77½	77½	76
14⅜	6⅝	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	11	10½	11	10
11½	3¾		Consol Film Ind	1400	7¼	6	7¼	
18⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film Ind pf	200	17½	16¾	17½	11
106⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	24500	75½	72¾	75¼	72½
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	500	97	96¾	96¾	96½
15¾	9½	1	Consol Laundries	800	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	10½
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	26½	24¾	25¾	24½
30	5¼		Cont Baking A	800	8½	7¾	8	7¾
3¾	¾		Cont Baking B	1200	1¾	1½	1½	1
77¾	40	8	Cont Can	3100	40¼	38½	40¾	38⅞
63¾	31½	2½	Cont Can pf	100	6	6	6	6
16⅞	4⅝		Cont Dis Fibre	100	6	6	6	5¾
51½	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	1800	28⅞	28	28	27½
4½	1⅜		Cont Motors	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12	5		Cont Oil	6300	7¼	6¾	7	6⅝
32	1½		Cont Shares	700	2	2	2	
86¾	36½	3	Corn Products	2600	47½	44½	46¾	44½
18	3¾		Coty	3600	5½	4¾	5¼	4¾
34½	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	400	23¾	23	23¾	
19¾	11		Crex Carpet	100	11½	11½	11½	
38¼	17	2.40	Crown Cork & S	1300	19¾	18¾	18⅞	18
63	22		Crucible Steel	600	25¾	24½	25¾	24
106	45	7	Crucible Steel pf	50	85½	80½	85½	
6⅜	2		Cuba Co	100	2½	2½	2½	
6½	2		Cuban Am Sug	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
2⅜	⅛		Cuban-Cane Pr	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
48⅞	20	4	Cudahy Packing	200	37½	37½	37½	
100	35	4	*Curtis Publishing	700	41¾	39	40½	
8⅞	1¾		Curtis-Wright	1400	3½	3	3¼	3
8½	3¼		Curtis-Wright A	300	3	3	3	3
107	70	6	Cushman 8½	30	71	70	71	

—D—

22	4		Davison Chem	700	8⅛	6	8⅛	8⅛
22	13¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	700	14½	14	14½	14
137¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	1800	106	103	106	101
102	39½	3	Del Lack & W	3600	42⅝	40⅜	42¾	
48¾	8		Denver R G pf	400	12	11	12	
126	112	8	Detroit Edison	1100	133½	130	133½	
19½	11	.60	Detroit & Mac	100	13	13	13	
23	13½	1	Diamond Match	600	16⅝	15⅞	16⅜	16
26½	23½	1½	Diamond M pf	300	24½	24½	25½	25
13¾	6¾	1	Dome Mines	1300	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
351	251	25†	Dresser A	200	25	25	25	22
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	14⅜
15½	12½	2	Dresser B	300	16	14½	16	12½
21¼	10	1½	Douglas Air	900	14½	14	14	13¾
197	134¾	11	Du Pont de Nem	32100	62⅛	60¼	62⅛	60
123¾	109⅛	8	Du Pont deN pf	100	100	100	100	100
33	21		Durham Hos pf	80	31	31	31	31

—E—

13½	3		Eastern Roll Mill	900	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
185⅝	93	7†	Eastman Kodak	2600	119⅝	116	119⅝	116
21⅞	7½	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	2700	10⅝	9¾	10	9⅝
82	23½		Edison El Ill	1100	34	32¾	34	32¾
74⅜	38	4	Elec Auto-Lite	18200	39½	37¾	39¼	37¾
119	84	7	Elec Auto-Lite pf	100	100	100	100	
8⅜	2⅜		Elec Bd & Shr Ind	3000	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
89⅞	18⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	23500	24¾	22⅞	24⅜	22
104½	46½	4	Elec Pow & L pf	100	75¾	73½	75¾	73
19	7	1	El Pwr&Lt 6 pf	300	14	13½	14	13
88	29	3	El Sto Battery	1600	35¾	33	35¾	33⅜
49	23	1.80	Engineers Pub	100	34	34	34	
97	50	5	Engineers Pub pf	300	68	64½	65	60
39⅝	10⅝		Erie RR	3500	15¾	14½	15⅜	14¾
29¾	13¼	2	Erie 1st pf	300	21	19¾	20¾	19
40½	13	4	Erie RR pf	200	15	15	15	13¾
12⅝	3½		Eureka Vacuum	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
38	13	1	Exchange Buffet	10	13	13	13	

—F—

13	4½		Fairbanks pf	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
169½	87½	7	Fairbanks M pf	50	97	97	97	
27½	13	2.25	Fed Dept Stores	1900	18½	18	18⅜	
82	72	6	Fed L & Tr pf	10	88	88	88	
20	8		Fed Min & S	100	10	10	10	
30	8¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	1400	10½	9¾	10½	9¾
36½	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1700	27¾	26	26¾	26¼
48⅜	28¼	6	Firestone Tire pf	100	34	34	34	
61	41	3½	First Nat Stores	22100	53¾	51½	53¾	51
⅝	⅛		Fisk Rubber	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
64½	30½	1	Foster Wheeler	3400	36⅝	35¼	36⅝	34⅝
31	4		Fourth Nat Inv	200	23	23	23	23
11¾	1¾		Foundation	300	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
21¾	11¾	1	Fox Film A	2400	21¾	20¾	21¾	20¾
23¾	11¾	1	Freeport Texas	11100	23¾	21¼	22¼	21¼

—G—

8⅝	1¾		Gabriel Snub A	1100	3½	3½	3½	
11⅜	3	1	Gamewell	300	20	20	20	
7¾	3		Gardner Motor	800	4	3¾	4	
11⅜	3½		Gen Am Inv	1400	7	6¾	7	
11⅝	3¾		Gen Air Trk Car	1400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
21⅝	14	2.40	Gen Asphalt	1100	16½	15⅜	16½	13¾
24⅝	14⅛	2	Gen Baking	1400	17½	16¾	17¼	15⅞
23⅛	6		Gen Cable A	100	10	10	10	
68	47		Gen Cable pf	100	58	58	58	
11¾	3½	1.60	Gen Elec	19000	13¾	13¼	13⅝	13¼
17¾	6¾	.40	Gen Elec Spl	7000	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞
17¾	6¾	.40	Gen Elec Ltd	7000	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞
8	4		Gen Foods	1100	37½	33	37½	35¾
11¾	3¾		Gen Gas & E A	2100	3½	3	3¼	3
21¾	8	2.40	Gen G & E cv pf	100	28½	28½	28½	
11¾	3¾		Gen Mills	400	37½	36¾	37½	
8	5		Gen Mills pf	100	51	51	51	
43⅞	22⅝		Gen Motors	66700	27¾	26½	27⅝	26½
103⅝	3⅝	.40	Int Nickel	38100	19¼	18¾	19⅛	18¾
42	10		Int Paper 7%	30	14	13½	14	
10¾	1⅞		Int Pap&Pow A	100	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
11⅝	1½		Int Pap&Pow C	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	
43⅛	9¾		Int Pap&Pow pf	400	14¼	13¼	14¼	13
16½	6¾		Int Print Ink	100	18	14	15	
69½	40	4	Int Pr Ink pf	30	41	40	40	
42	25¾	3	Int Salt	400	30⅜	30	30	
54	42	3	Int Shoe	1400	47	44	45	44
51	23		Int Silver	100	30	30	30	
38⅜	13⅜	1	Int Tel&Tel	32300	18¼	16⅞	18	16⅛
21⅝	10	3	Interstate Dept S	100	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13
67½	55	7	Intersta DS xw	10	60½	60	60½	
9¼	3		Investors Equity	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
1⅜	⅛		Iowa Cen pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
31	15½	4	Island Crk Coal	100	30½	18½	25½	

—J—

97½	20	4	Jewel Tea	100	32	32	32	
90¾	31	3	Johns Manville	9700	35¾	34	35¼	33

COTTON CLOTH MARKET HOLDS LIVELIER PACE

Pickup of Two Weeks Ago Sustained — Firmer Tone to Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 20—The coarse goods division of the primary cotton cloth market has continued for the last several days the accelerated pace begun a week and a half ago.

The two outstanding sections were the print cloths and the carded broadcloths. Early in the week a number of large orders for print cloths were placed at low prices recently established, with deliveries running into the first quarter of 1932.

This is the first time in several weeks that buyers have exhibited any desire to assume contracts for forward delivery.

In addition to the forward delivery business there were a large number of smaller orders for spot and near-by delivery. In a number of print-cloth styles spot goods are very scarce. Premiums were paid on such goods whenever they were available. It is estimated that during the last 10 days more than 50,000,000 yards of print cloths alone were sold.

The report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York on the business of September, which was published early in the week, was a strong factor in the optimistic feeling which prevailed in the market and was much better than generally expected.

Western wholesale buyers recently visiting New York report they expect the largest cotton goods trade in history during the fall and winter season. One of the largest department stores in New York City reports its business for the first nine months of this year ahead of all records in the volume of goods sold.

Best Week This Fall

These facts encouraged a lively market which was reported as the best for this fall season. Nevertheless it is pointed out that September of this year was not equal to the like month last year, and much buying is yet to be done. Merchants therefore expect this relatively heavy buying to continue for some time.

After the middle of last week mills declined further business at the minimum prices and buyers hesitated for a time, but at the close the new prices were generally established. The 38½-inch 64x60s sold in large volume at 3⅜c but later in more moderate volume at 3⅜c.

The 39-inch 80x80s were a close second in volume and sold at 5¼c for spot and 5½c for future delivery. The 39-inch 68x72 4.75-yard brought 4¼c for near-by and 4c for late delivery. The 72x76 4.25-yard sold at 4¾c. The 38½-inch, 60x48 6.25 yard moved at 3½c.

Carded broadcloths were nearly as active as print cloths, with sales running into several million yards. The 100x60 4.10-yard is described as the tightest number. It sold at 5¾c for near by and 5½c for future delivery. Whenever actual spots were found they brought 5¾c. The 112x60s brought 7 to 7¼c for spot and 6¾ to 6¾c for future deliveries. The 90x60 4.32-yard moved at 4¾c and the 80x60 5.00-yard at 4c.

Fine Broadcloth Active

The demand for broadcloths extended into the fine goods varieties. The most active number was the 144x76 100s, two-ply, which sold at 27 to 27½c. The same count, singles, brought 12¼ to 13c. The 128x68, 4.40-yard, combed broadcloth was obtained at 10¼ to 11c.

Sheetings also were active in a lesser degree. The 36-inch 6.15-yard was the style most sought after, both in the 44x40 and the 40x40 count. About 2,000,000 yards of the latter was sold at 2½c. The 36-inch, 48 squares, 2.85-yard brought 5c, and the 40-inch goods of the same count and weight, 5¼c. The 40-inch, 44x44 5.00-yard moved at 3⅝ and 3¾c, the higher price being for early delivery.

Pajama checks also were active. The favorite construction was the 36½-inch, 72x80 4.70-yard, which brought 4¾ to 4⅝c. The 88 squares, 4.00-yard, was 5½c for any delivery. Osnaburgs, 40-inch, 7-ounce, moved at 5½c, and the 3.50 yard at 3⅝ to 3¾c.

A fairly large volume of drills was sold. Scarcities developed in some numbers and these commanded higher prices, such as the 37-inch 3.95-yard at 4¼ and 4c, and the 30-inch 3.00-yard at 5¼ and 5⅜c. Three-leaf twills, 39-inch, 64x72 4.80-yard, moved at 4½c for spot and 4¾c for future delivery, but the 68x76 4.00-yard sold at 5¼c for any delivery.

Fine-Goods Buyers Hesitant

The fine-goods division was not so lively. Buyers still hesitate to place orders for future delivery. The continued dullness has resulted in slight shading of prices on some numbers of combed lawns and goods with rayon content. Mills continue their limited operations and feel confident of better business in the near future.

Combed lawns, 40-inch, 88x80 8.50-yard, sold in small lots at 8¾ to 9c. The 76x72 9.00-yard sold at 7 to 7¼c. The lighter-weight goods, such as the 40-inch, 64x80 11.00-yard brought 10¼ to 11c. The 96x100 7.00-yard brought 11¼c. Combed voiles were in light demand. The 40-inch 60x86s, ordinary hard twist, sold at 6¾ to 6½c, and the extra hard twist at 8½c.

Combed sateens, 39-inch, 88x140s, 5.10-yard, brought 13½ to 14c, and the 96x160, 4.50-yard, 18½c. Some organdies were sold. The 39-inch, 68x56, 11.00-yard, brought 6¼c for near-by, and 6¼c for future delivery. The 76x88, 12.50-yard, sold at 12c. Silk-and-cotton mixtures, 96x100, 14-16 sley, two-end cantons, sold at 16c, and the same count, 22-26 sley, single-end, at 12c.

In rayon-and-cotton goods the 43-inch, 60x84 rayon georgettes, sold at 26½ to 27c, and the 36-inch, 60x48, 150-denier, first-quality rayon warp and cotton shantung filling at 13¾ to 14c.

CAMPBELL, WYANT LOSS

Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry reported September quarter net loss of $63,-166, compared with net loss of $23,615 in the like period of 1930.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	93¼	93¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	40	40
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	40	39½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	36	34½
Allis Chalmers deb 6s '37	91½	91½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	55½	54¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78	78
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77	76
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	96	94¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	10	10
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99	98½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	117¾	116
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103	103
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101¾	100¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	101¼	100½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105¾	104½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	94¾	94¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74	73½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	95¼	91¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	101½	101
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stp	88	88¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89¾	89
Atch T&SF 4s '95	81	81
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	103½	103½
Atch T&SF 4½sCbA div '89	98¼	96
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	70¾	70½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	95½	95
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	88¾	88¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93¾	93¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	74	72
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	83¼	82½
Balt & Ohio 5s ot Swn div '80	89	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	94¾	94¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103¾	103¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	83½	82½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	97¾	97½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	99	99
Bklyn-Man TY sf 6s '68	91¼	91¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	99	98½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	56	55
Buff Sus Iron '38	94	94
Can Nat Ry 4½s '36	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81½	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	81	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	83	83
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88½	88¾
Can North 4½s '35	86¼	86¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	100¼	100
Can North deb 7s '40	100	100
Can Pacific deb 4s	61¼	60
Can Pacific 4½s '46	78¼	78
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72	69¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	89	88
Can Pacific 5s '54	81	81
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	102	102
Cen District Tel 5s	102	102
Certainteed 5½s '48	43	43
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	6	6
Ches Corp 5s '47	84	83
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	91	91
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Ches & O 4½s B	88	87¾
Chicago Ot West 4s '59	53	53
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	62¾	61½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	69	69
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	14	13¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	41¼	40
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	86¼	86¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s cv '49	50¼	49¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	65	65
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	81¾	79½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	58	58
Chile Copper 5s '47	68	68
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '88 A	88	87½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	78½	78½
Clev CC&StL Cairo	85	85
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	90¼	90
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	104¼	103½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	94	94
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	89	89
Columbia G & E 5s deb '61	85½	85½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	89	88¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	92	92
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	62½	62
Con Gas 4½s '51	94½	94½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¾	104¼
Corn Products 5s '34	103	103
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	78½	78½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	56¾	56¾
Cuban Dom 7½s sta ct	8	8¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33	33
Detroit Ed 4½s 1st D '61	93½	93
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102½	102½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100½	100¼
Edison Illum Co of Bklyn 4s	98	98
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73¾	73
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	56½	55½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	53¾	51
Erie RR gen lien 5s	56	56
Erie RR gen 5s '75	53	52½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	10	10
Gannett 6s '43	80	80
Gen Electric 3½s '42	99½	99½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100¾	100
Gen Ritter 6s	95	95
Gen Theatre Equip 6s '40	13¼	13¾
Goodrich 6s '65	48½	48
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	78½	78½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81½	80½
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	96½	96½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	78	77½
Great Northern gen 6½s B '52	89¼	90
Great Northern 7s '36 A	101¼	101¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	90	90
Houston Oil 5½s '50	81	81
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	58¾	58
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98	97½
Hudson Oil 6s '37	100	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	102
Ill Central 4s '53	88	88
Ill Central 4¼s '66	85	84½
Ill Central CStLaNO 4½s '63	51	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99½	99½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	87½	87½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	88	87
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	68½	63¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s ctf '66	56¾	55½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	37¼	36¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '33	7¾	7¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	69½	69½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	49	49
Int Paper 6s '55	81	81
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	81	81
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	61½	60
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	55	53¾
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	78	78
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	83	83
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97¾	97½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	73½	73½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86½	86
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50½	50½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	97	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	89¾	89½
L'Autare 7s '54	11½	11½
Lehigh CaN 4½s V '54	92	92
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	85	85
Lehigh Coal 5s '33	95	95
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	99	99
Low's Inc 6s '41	88	88
L&N rcts 5s	98	98
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38¼	38
Midvale Steel Col 5s '36	98¾	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	97	97½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	96¼	96
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	85	85
Min StP & SSM 5s '49	40	40
Min StP & SSM 5s '78	35	35
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	67½	66
Mo Pac 5s I '81	67½	67
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	52	51
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	97½	97½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	48¼	44½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	93	93½
Nat Steel 5s	76	76
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	79	79
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75	73
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	79¾	79
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	81¼	81¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	88	88
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	103	102
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	69	69
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	93	93
NY Dock Co 5s '38	44½	44½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110¼	110¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	75	75
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	101¾	101
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105	105
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	83	83
Norf Southern rfg A '61	20	20
Norf & W con 4s '96	89½	89
Norf & W div 4s '44	86	86
North Am Co 5s '61	89	89
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	94	94
Nor Pacific 4s D 2047	78	78
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	83	83
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	99½
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	96	96
Pac Gas & Elec 6s '42	101¾	101¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	102
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	64½	64½
Paramount Ewy 5½s '51	90	90
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	78	78
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	88	88
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90	89¾
Penn Railroad gen 4s '48	92	92
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	78	78
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	83	82½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	97¼	96¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	83	83
Penn Railroad 5s '84	88	88
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	100¾	100
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	104¼	103¾
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	24	24
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	94¾	94
Philadelphia Co 5s '61	93¾	92½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90	89¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99	98¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '42	63½	63½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '44	63½	63½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100¼	100¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '42 C	95	95
Pitts CC&StL 4½s gn	90	90
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	72	72½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	88	88¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97	97½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1980	97	97
Pure Oil 5½s '48	72	72
Purity Baking 5s '50	88	88
Read rfg 4½s A '97	88	88
Read Ora RR NJ col 4s '51	31	31
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	104½	104½
Republic Iron sf 5s '40	95	94¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	13	13
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	100¼	100¼
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	72	72
St Louis I M&S 4s R&G div '33	87½	87½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	48¼	47½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	33½	33
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	34¾	34½
Seabd AL con 6s '63	8	7
Seabd A L 6s ct	7¾	7¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83	83¾
Shell Union 5s '47	64	64
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	63½	63¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	81¾	81¾
Sinclair Oil O col 6½s '38	77½	77
Sinclair Oil O 5½s '37	91½	91½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	87¾	87
Sinclly Oil Co 5½s '39	89	89
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88	88
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	101
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	70½	70
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	75¼	73½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	77	74½
Southern Pacific 5s '37	78	78¾
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	89	89
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	88	88
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	85½	85
Southern Ry con 5s '94	90¾	90
Southern Ry gen 4½s '56	74	73
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103½	103½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	83¼	81½
Texas Elec Power 5s '47	101¼	101¼
Texas Gen Ry 6s '47	45	45
Texas Corp 5s '44	94¾	93
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	86	86
Tex & Pac 5s D '70	70	70
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39½	38
Union El L & P 1st 5s '35	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93¾	92
Union Pacific 4s '68	83¾	83¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83	83
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	47	47
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	48	48
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	51	51
Vanadium 5s '41	89¾	89
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94½	94½
Wabash RR 4½s '76	33½	33
Wabash RR 5s B '76	39	39
Wabash RR 5s D '80	36	33½
Walworth 6s '45	32	32½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104½	104
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	48½	45
Warner ww 6s	85½	85½
West Pa Pow 5s B '56	101¾	101¾
West Shore 4s 2361	84¾	83¾
Western Electric 5s '44	101	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	58½	58½
Western Union col 5s '38	100	100
Western Union 6½s '36	104½	104
Western Union 5s '50	95	95
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	55	54
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101¾	101¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	20	20
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85½	84¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	80¾	80¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	81	81

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Oct 19
3½s '47	99.6	99.3	99.5	99.3
1st 4¼s '47	100.14	100.6	100.14	100.4
1st 4¼s reg	100	100	100	
4th 4¼s '38	101	100.16	101	100.13
4th 4¼s reg	100.20	100.20	100.20	100
US 3s '55	99.16	99.24	99.16	99.21
US 3½s '49	99.12	99.8	99.8	91
US 3¼s '43 June	99	99	99	
US 3¼s '46	99.9	98.16	99.9	99
US 4s '54	100.18	100.12	100.12	100.13
US 4¼s '52-'54	103.16	103.12	103.16	103.5

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38	37
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	79¾	79¾
Antioquia 8s D '46	17	17
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	42½	42½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	43¾	43¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	42¼	42
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	43	42¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	43	43¼
Australia 4½s '56	48	46
Australia 5s '55	52	49¾
Australia 5s '57	45	45
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	52	50
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	52	50
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	53	53
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87½	85½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	91	91
Belgium (King) 7s '55	97	96½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96½	95¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	23¾	23½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	33½	33½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	36¼	36¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	33	33
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	13¼	13¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	99¼
Brazil (Gen El Ry) 7s '52	22½	22
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21	20½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	20½	20½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	73	73¼
Bremen 7s '35	37	37
Brisbane 6s '50	40	40
Brisbane 5s '58	36	34¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	35¼	35
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	88	88
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	34½	33½
Buenos Aires 6½s '53	36¾	36¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	31¾	30½
BBulgaria 7½s '68	43	43
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78¾	78
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93	92½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	26½	26½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	18¼	17¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	25	25
Chile (Bank) 6¼s '61	23	22½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	18	17¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	17½	16¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	16¼	15½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	18¾	18¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	17¾	15½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	36	36
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '47	31½	31½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	33	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	37½	36½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26½	25½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	19½	19½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	40½	40½
Cuba (Rep) 4s (14) '49	90	90
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75¼	75¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	44	44
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	21½	21
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	102½	102½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	101	101
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	68	67½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	78¼	78¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	85	84¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	77	77
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	43	43
Dresden 7s '45	28½	28½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	84½	84½
Dutch El 6s '47	90½	90
Estonia Bank 7s '67	44	40
Finland 5½s '58	47½	47½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	85½	85½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	90	90
French (Rep) 7s '49	114¼	114¼
French Rep 7½s '41	115¾	115
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	44½	44½
German 7s '49	63¼	63
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	41	39
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '50	35	34½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	35¼	32
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	33	33
Germ El Pow 6½s '53	33¾	33¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	34	34
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	34¾	34¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35½	35
Greek 6s '68	53	53
Greek 7s '64	63¾	60¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	73	70
Hamburg 6s '46	38	38
Helsingfors 6½s '60	82	82
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	40	40
Italia Credit Con 7s A '37	80	79¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	79¾	79¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89¼	88½
Italy King 7s '51	88	88
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	80	80
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	83½	89
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	95½	93½
Karstadt 6s '43	35½	35¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	58	56
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	63¼	63¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100	99
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Meridionale El 7s '57	83	83
Milan (City) 6½s '52	64¾	64
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	14	14
New South Wales 5s '57	42¾	42½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	99½	99¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	33	32
Norway (King) 5½s '65	82	82
Norway (King) 6s '43	88	88
Norway (King) 6s '44	85	88
Norwegian El 5½s '57	65	65
Nuremberg 6s '52	24	23½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	67½	66¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	72½	70
Oslo (City) 5½s '65	99	98¾
Panama (Rep) 5½s 53	86	86
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	97¾	96½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	101	101
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	93	92¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	10½	10½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	10	10
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	12	12
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	12	12
Poland (Gov) 6s 40	85½	85½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	91	90
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58	57¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	14	14
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	16	16
Prussia 6½s '51	38½	37½
Prussia 6s '52	37½	37½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	54	48½
Queensland (State 7s) '41	68¾	64
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	41	40
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	42	42
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	41¾	40
Rhinelbe 7s '46	38	38
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	21¼	12½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	15	14
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	30	30
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87½	87
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	93¼	93
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	74	74
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	13½	13
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	18	18
San Paulo (State) 7s '40	80	80
San Paulo (State) 8s '50	27	27
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	34	35
Saxon State 6½s '46	32	32
Saxon (State) 7s '45	32	32
Saxe (Dept) 7s '42	105½	105
Sechs Cro & Slov 8s '62	48	48
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	34¾	34
Soissons (City) 6s '36	30½	30
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	94	93
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103½	101
Tokyo Elec 5½s '71	70	69½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	70	70
Tokyo (City)6s '52	38	38
Tokyo (City) 5½s '52	38	38
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	40	39
Ujigawa El Pow 7s '48	68	68¼
U K Cit Ir & I 5½s '37	94¾	94¾
Uni Stl W Bureack 7s '51	81	81
Uni Stl W 5½s A '67	27½	27
Uni Stl W 5½s A '51	29	29
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	32	32
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '51	30	29
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '52	29¼	29
Vienna 6s '43	55	54
Warsaw 7s '58	37½	38
Westphalia El 6s '53	35½	35½
Wurtemberg 7s '54	38¾	38¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	72	72

COTTON EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange will be closed Monday, Nov. 2, All Saints Day.

Refrigerator Sales Holding High Level

THE electric refrigerator business is holding up well, according to data compiled by Sales Management, of New York. Sales continue at or near new high levels for a number of leading makers.

September was the third best month in the history of Frigidaire Corporation in point of sales volume. Dollar volume of business for that month was exceeded only in April, 1929, and May, 1930.

Sales of Norge Corporation, a subsidiary of Borg-Warner, were 762 per cent greater in September than in the like month of last year. Business of this concern for the first nine months was 528 per cent above that of the corresponding period a year ago.

SHUBERT THEATRE CORPORATION PUT IN RECEIVERSHIP

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (*AP*)—The Irving Trust Company and Lee Shubert were today appointed equity receivers for the Shubert Theater Corporation, by Federal Judge Francis C. Caffey. The appointment was made upon the petition of Gerson Beesley & Hampton, Inc., of Chicago, creditors to the extent of $5000. The petition was consented to by counsel for the Shubert Theater Corporation.

The petition sets forth that the net operating loss of the corporation for the year ended June 30, 1931, was $1,670,000 and that the net operating loss for the year ended June 30, 1930, was $1,230,000; also that the corporation operated successfully until the stock market decline in 1929, which resulted in the dropping off of attendance and reduction of admission

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SIX TEAMS SURE OF N. L. PLAYOFF

Whole Season to Eliminate Two—National Hockey League Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 20—The adoption of the 1931-32 schedule, several changes in the playing rules of a minor or technical nature, a firm stand against contract-jumpers and the decision to follow the playoff system of recent years next spring, were the most important features of the meeting of the governors of the National Hockey League here yesterday. The schedule will be released next week, but the opening games for each of the eight clubs were announced as follows:

Nov. 12—Chicago at Toronto, N. Y. Rangers at Canadiens, N. Y. Americans at Detroit; 14—Boston at Montreal; 15—Americans at Chicago, Detroit at Rangers; 17—Detroit at Boston, Rangers at Americans.

Three players of clubs in the American Hockey League, considered an outlaw organization by the N. H. L., applied for reinstatement, but they were refused. The governors were of the opinion that owing to the surplus of professional players within the ranks of organized hockey it would be unfair to these latter players to reinstate any from the American League. In addition, the meeting decided that in the future any players who are under contract or option to clubs in organized hockey who jump to any outlaw organization will be permanently debarred from organized hockey. The players who were refused reinstatement were: Paddy Byrne of Kansas City, Sylvester Acaster and Stanley Fuller, both of St. Louis.

The changes in the rules included: In the case of a penalty face-off a goal that is scored when a player of the defending side is out of position shall count, but if no goal is scored when a defender is out of position, another face-off shall be made.

A penalty faceoff will be made when any player, other than a goalkeeper, falls on the puck within 10 feet of his own goal. If a player takes up a position in or near a goal and interferes with or impedes the view or movement of a goalkeeper, when in his goal, a faceoff will be made five feet beyond the nearest blue line.

It was decided that the first three clubs in each group at the end of the schedule will compete in the playoffs, the two first clubs will meet in a series for the league championship and the other four in a playdown to determine the club which will challenge the league champions for the Stanley Cup. The governors decided to make no change in the playoff system despite the fact that there are only four clubs in each group this year. It is certain that there will be 10 clubs in the league next year and it was considered advisable to make no change in the playoff system. It is understood that the Ottawa and Philadelphia franchises will go to Toronto and either Chicago or Cleveland next season.

Only one player deal was reported, Chicago purchasing Gerald Lowrey from Philadelphia for $6500. The question of the surplus players from the Ottawa and Philadelphia clubs who have not been taken up by other clubs in the league is quite a problem and they must be placed before the season opens or be declared free agents. It is possible that they will be grouped together as the nucleus of a team in the Canadian-American Hockey League representing the Bronx, New York.

Mexican Football Attracts 10,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Ten thousand spectators, including President Pascual Ortiz Rubio and members of his staff, attended the opening game of the season for the Mexican League of American Football here, as compared to about 300 who witnessed the opening clash three years ago, when the league, composed of amateur teams, was organized.

In the opening game the "Osos" defeated the Venustiano Carranza eleven in an exciting game, 22 to 19. The contest was waged at the National Stadium.

Interest in collegiate football is steadily gaining in Mexico, although soccer is as yet undisputably intrenched as the nation's favorite football game. In fact, soccer football may be said to be one of the favorites of all amateur sports in Mexico The American style of football is taking a hold, however, especially with younger athletes.

That the Mexican sports-loving public is not yet well informed on all details of American football, however, was demonstrated at the opening game, when 5000 spectators, believing the game over as the players walked off the field between halves, left the stadium. They missed the better half of the game, for at the midway period the score was 13 to 0 in favor of the "Osos."

Beside the University of Mexico team, which was in the United States at the time the local game was played, there are seven football teams of recognized standing in Mexico City. Four of these, the "Osos," Venustiano Carranza, Club Atletico Mexicano, and Club Deportivo Internacional, comprise the Mexican League of American Football. Other teams are the American School, the Colegio Militar and the E. I. M. E.

BRUINS BUY DEFENSE MAN

SEATTLE, Wash. Oct. 20 (AP)—John Houbregs, defense man of the Seattle hockey team of the Pacific Coast League, was sold to the Boston Bruins of the National League yesterday. The sale of Houbregs, who broke into hockey last season with Seattle, was the first step in the breaking up of the Seattle team as announced Sunday by Hugh M. Caldwell, president of the club. Caldwell, several days ago, said he would sell his players and step out of the league before continuing while Frank Patrick, Vancouver, B. C., remained president of the organization.

Leads Maroon Eleven

CAPT. S. J. HORWITZ '32
University of Chicago Varsity Football Team

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Season Opens in Two Classes

Yale Club Enters Teams in Classes A and B—Entry of 21 Clubs in Second League Makes Triple Division Necessary

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The first of the indoor sport seasons, squash racquets, will get under way here this afternoon, when the Metropolitan team matches, both in Class A and Class B will begin. This was unexpectedly announced only yesterday by the secretary, Edwin H. Bigelow, when he sent out the official lists, with complete schedules in three classes, as well as a schedule of individual events, both national and local.

In addition to the clubs which have been competing in Class A and Class B in previous seasons, two new clubs, Yale Club and Union League Club, have come forward in the New York section, while additional clubs have also entered in New Jersey and Westchester, though they have been competing in various events before this season.

There are now eight clubs which have entered teams in the Class A group, Yale Club being the only added starter. In Class B however, the entry of 21 clubs made a triple division necessary, with Union League Club and Yale Club added to the list in the New York group, while Englewood Field Club enters from New Jersey, and Round Hill Club, Apawamis Club, Ardsley Racquet & Swimming Club, and Sleepy Hollow Country Club, all enter from Westchester County.

So by the new arrangement Englewood combines with Plainfield, Montclair, and several other clubs in the metropolitan district, including Staten Island Club, Downtown Athletic Club, and Park Avenue Squash Club, to form a New Jersey group in Class B, while the two Greenwich clubs, the Greenwich Country Club, and the Field Club of Greenwich, which had teams in the league last season, form a Westchester County group.

Furthermore, to accommodate the increasing numbers of players who cannot qualify for the more important teams, these same clubs, slightly rearranged, as to the first two groups, have formed a Class C championship series, which will get under way in a few weeks, to further complicate play.

To insure complete control of the classification of players in their proper classes, the officials of the league have required each club to have its players placed on the official list before competing in any team match, and lists of all three classes are included in the official announcement. Class A naturally contains only those listed last spring as announced at the annual meeting, but additional players have been added to Class B in large numbers, and a Class C list has also been compiled, containing several hundred names. These will be added to as new players are needed by the various clubs.

The new specifications for squash courts, which include both tennis and racquets, have been finally agreed upon by the National Squash Tennis Association, and the United States Squash Racquets Association are now standard for both sports. Several of the new courts are being built to them, and in addition, Heights Casino has now under construction a standard doubles court, the first to be built in New York strictly according to the regulations.

The complete individual and Class A team schedules follow:

UNITED STATES AND METROPOLITAN TOURNAMENTS

1931

Oct. 31—Nassau Country Club Invitation Handicap Singles.

Dec. 5—Gold Racquet Invitation Singles, at Rockaway Hunting Club; 12—Tri-City Team Matches, Boston.

1932

Jan. 11—Metropolitan Singles Championship; Class A, University Club; 23—Canadian Singles Championship; 23—Invitation Doubles, Greenwich Country Club.

Feb. 13—Lapham Trophy, Canada, United States and England, at Hartford, Conn.; 20—United States Championships, at Baltimore, Md.; 27—Metropolitan Class B Singles, at Heights Casino.

March 14—Metropolitan Doubles, semi-finals, at Heights Casino; 17—Metropolitan Doubles, finals, at Heights Casino; 18—Lockett Trophy, Invitation Doubles, at University Club; 19—Metropolitan Class C Singles, Downtown Athletic Club.

METROPOLITAN TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS
Class A

Competitors (Five-Man Teams)—Harvard Club, Montclair Athletic Club, Nassau Country Club, Princeton Club, Racquet & Tennis Club, Rockaway Hunting Club, University Club, Yale Club.

1931

Oct. 20—Montclair at Harvard, Princeton at Racquet; 22—Rockaway at Yale, Nassau at University; 29—Yale at Racquet, Montclair at Princeton.

Nov. 5—Nassau at Harvard, Rockaway at University; 13—Nassau at Yale, Montclair at Racquet; 17—Rockaway at Harvard, Princeton at University; 24—Yale at Harvard, Racquet at University, Rockaway at Princeton, Montclair vs. Nassau at Downtown A. C.

Dec. 9—Nassau at Racquet, Montclair vs. Rockaway at Downtown A. C.; 17—University at Harvard, Yale at Princeton.

1932

Jan. 6—Nassau at Princeton, Rockaway at Racquet; 20—Montclair at Yale; 27—Princeton at Harvard, Yale at University.

Feb. 2—Montclair at University, Nassau vs. Rockaway at Heights Casino; 4—Racquet at Harvard.

LINCOLN PARK CLUB PLANS THREE CREWS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Three eight-oared crews are to be developed by the Lincoln Park Boat Club of this city for Olympic Games qualifying competition, it is announced here by D. R. MacNeilledge, who was elected captain of the team last night. The club has in recent years supported only one crew, according to Captain MacNeilledge, who won the central states junior single sculls title at Detroit last summer.

At a meeting of the club last night, Theodore Prost was elected commodore, Thomas Doyle, vice-commodore; Ralph Kerwin, treasurer; Raymond Kerwin, secretary; Charles Miner, lieutenant, and Max Bessemer, ensign.

SELFE DECISION FINAL

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 20 (AP)—Carey Selph, Houston second baseman drafted three weeks ago by the Chicago White Sox, is slated to confer here today with Lou Fonseca, new Sox manager, but Selph said yesterday he would not report to the major league club. "I will play baseball only in Houston," Selph said. "This is my positive decision in the matter. I believe that when the White Sox realize I am sincere in this declaration they will make no effort to force me to play with Chicago."

AMERICAN PLAYERS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALT, Ont., Oct. 20—New York Americans and New Haven Eagle players began assembling here yesterday for training. Manager Eddie Gerard of the Americans was away at the National Hockey League meeting so practice did not officially start until today. Joe Simpson, formerly American defenseman and manager of the Americans' farm team New Haven, was among the arrivals yesterday.

OVER the NET

TWO Boston University students scored a fine tennis victory in the annual fall open tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., recently, when Miss Mary Elizabeth Cutter of the B. U. Sargent School of Physical Education and William Satterthwaite Packer Jr., a special student in the College of Liberal Arts, won the mixed doubles, defeating a seasoned pair of Longwood players, Miss Rosamond Newton and Arthur W. Ingalls, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. This is the second notable victory for the Cutter-Packer combination of Winchester. During August these two players won the mixed doubles event at the invitation tournament of the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead. They also won the singles events.

Miss Cutter, who ranked No. 10 among the juniors of the United States in 1930, has had a long and successful tennis season this year. She has played in 23 tournaments, 45 events, in meetings scattered through Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, winning 18 events, being runner-up in eight, and stopping in the semi-final round five times. She plans to continue to improve her game on the Longwood covered courts this winter.

Another Bargent School student who is coming along in tennis circles is Miss Helen Bidwell. The Misses Bidwell and Cutter are rated among the best college players in the United States, having reached the final and semifinal of the college girls' tournament held annually at the Longwood Cricket Club. During the past three years top honors in this tournament have gone to California college girls.

'BIG TEN' TITLE GAME SATURDAY

Northwestern Meets Ohio State in Football Contest of Importance

BIG TEN FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Ohio State	1	0	0	20	7	1.000
Wisconsin	1	0	0	21	14	1.000
Michigan	1	0	1	20	27	.500
Purdue	1	0	1	21	21	.500
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Indiana	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Iowa	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	1	7	13	.000
Illinois	0	0	1	0	7	.000

This is the third of a series of reviews on the 1931 football campaign of the "Big Ten" Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southwestern Conference, the Southern Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Northwestern University attacks Ohio State University in a game of almost championship caliber in the "Big Ten" football race this Saturday. Ohio State is one of the leaders in the campaign, as a result of its surprising 20-to-7 victory over Michigan; Northwestern has not played a Conference game, but it appears to be exceptionally strong.

Two defeated elevens which may yet show up favorably in the race, Michigan and Illinois, meet on the latter's gridiron at Champaign. Minnesota, which looks powerful, takes on the Iowa team, which has not scored an important success to date. Indiana and Chicago should be fairly evenly matched at Stagg Field, in view of their previous performances.

Wisconsin, which became a favorite by its unexpected 21-to-14 victory over Purdue, takes a trip to Philadelphia for an intersectional engagement with Pennsylvania, while Purdue engages Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.

Northwestern Is Favorite

Carl F. Cramer '34, Ohio State's new quarterback, directed an attack that made the mighty Wolverines look helpless. Cramer's punting gave Ohio State repeated advantages, and his twisting, dashing, open-field running did much to keep Michigan on defense. For the final touchdown he ran back a punt 42 yards. W. M. Carroll '33, halfback, was sent wide around the end for 11 yards on the first touchdown. Seventeen plays were required in a 46-yard march for the second touchdown, Carroll going over again from the two-yard stripe. On the whole the Buckeyes were keyed to a high pitch, way over the level of ability displayed in their Vanderbilt game which they lost, 26 to 21, and the question is, can Coach S. S. Willaman bring them back for the game with Northwestern this week-end?

On the other hand Coach R. E. Hanley at Northwestern is in a favorable position to bring his Wildcats up to their best. They had a fairly easy victory, 19 to 0, over California of Los Angeles. Coach Hanley was not pleased with the play of his boys and that gives him an excuse to bear down on them this week. Kenneth Meenan '34, big new halfback, hit the line for touchdowns in the second and third periods. A. B. Moore '32, substitute fullback, plunged the third over in the last quarter. Oliver Olson '34, fullback, punted well and intercepted a forward pass to run 70 yards before stopping. Ernest Rentner '33, halfback, forward passed accurately as usual, but encountered too many tacklers too soon in his customary free-running game. Northwestern defeated Ohio State, 19 to 2, last year.

Though overpowered last week, Coach H. G. Kipke's Michigan machine still carries good prospects against Illinois. The two fumbles in the early minutes proved rather embarrassing to the Wolverines; but after they got their forward passing attack going later, they gained plenty of ground. They tied the score in the second period by pressing Ohio State toward its goal and then blocking a punt, I. B. Williamson '33, end, blocking, retrieving and diving three yards for a touchdown. Passes by Capt. M. R. Hudson '32, fullback, and H. L. Newman '33, quarterback, worked well with S. E. Fay '34, halfback, and others on the receiving end. Michigan defeated Illinois last year, 15 to 7.

Illinois got its attack going once more, defeating a stubborn Bradley Institute eleven, 20 to 0. The line charged better and the blocking improved, enabling G. I. Berry '33 and D. F. Cook '34, halfbacks, to carry out their pass throwing and catching performances and rush the line successfully. The Illini freed J. C. Evans '32, substitute halfback, for some long runs, one of which scored a touchdown. E. R. Snavely '34, new fullback, also plunged for a major mark. Coach R. C. Zuppke's boys are given an even chance with Michigan.

A Lesson for Purdue

The big upset of the week, and of the season, was provided by Wisconsin against Purdue. Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite's boys were no doubt playing "possum" the previous Saturday when they allowed Alabama Polytechnic Institute to hold them to a 7-to-7 tie. The Badgers sprang into the Purdue affray with a vigor and versatility that earned three touchdowns in an amazing 10 minutes. No doubt some Purdue overconfidence played a part in this, because, once the Boilermakers steadied, the tide turned the other way. The performances of J. B. Schneller '33 at fullback, gaining many yards, and scoring two touchdowns, was the feature of the Badger attack. W. E. McGuire '33, halfback, likewise took a prominent part, not only in the scoring, but also in the interception of two score-laden Purdue passes late in the game. G. S. Cabat '33, guard, also earned laurels, blocking a punt and downing it behind the goal line for 6 points. Pennsylvania won, 32 to 0, from Lehigh last week-end and will likely put up a great battle this Saturday at Philadelphia.

No doubt Purdue has learned its lesson and will not let Carnegie Tech get a jump of three touchdowns at Pittsburgh this week-end. Carnegie usually has a powerful eleven and should prove a worthy opponent. It will have to look out for F. J. Hecker '34, Purdue's new halfback, both in pass throwing and in rushing, and also for P. F. Pardonner '34, quarterback, who scored two touchdowns. Apparently Coach Noble Kizer, who expected big things of his veteran outfit, is having to call more and more upon the sophomores; as the old-timers can't get sufficiently wrought up.

Chicago found itself clearly outclassed, both in physical power and in performing talent, losing to Yale, 27 to 0. The Maroons found the Blue interference, massed between tackle and end, more than they could handle, and they let visiting pass receivers get behind them. Chicago had plenty of faults in its attack, throwing passes in Blue arms and kicking off to Yale on three occasions when the Maroons might have received. Against a team that cannot run kick-offs this might have been no great error; but Yale, with its formidable interference, returned them back to midfield and beyond each time. Mid-western fans found that Albie Booth, famed quarterback, was not a myth after all.

Scorer W. R. Dean In the Limelight

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 20—W. R. Dean, holder of the record for individual high scoring in the first division of the English Association Football League, is in the limelight this week because of his remarkable return to form, which has given him eight goals in the last two matches and has carried him up level with T. H. Waring of Aston Villa, at the top of the list in this season's marksmanship race. Waring has, however, scored more goals this season, as he found the net twice for England against Ireland at Belfast Saturday. Dean of Everton is one of the finest shots ever known in soccer football, as he proved in 1927-28, when he set up a fresh figure of 60 as the best seasonal aggregate in top-grade play.

No change in leadership occurred as the result of Saturday's games, but in the northern section of the Third Division, A. Bourton of Coventry City has equaled F. Newton's total and is bracketed with him in first place.

The man with the greatest advantage over other scorers in his particular section (Second Division) is Charles Pearce of Swansea Town, whose total has stood at 16 for the last fortnight.

The following lists show the totals of all players in the English League who have beaten the goal keeper at least six times since the 1931-32 campaign commenced:

FIRST DIVISION

T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	13
W. R. Dean, Everton	13
H. A. Blackmore, Bolton Wanderers	9
J. Bowers, Derby County	9
Joseph Bradford, Birmingham	8
T. M. Boyd, Newcastle United	8
R. J. Blimmer, Sheffield Wednesday	8
W. G. Richardson, West Bromwich Alb.	8
James Dambert, The Arsenal	7
J. H. A. Hulme, The Arsenal	7
Eric Houghton, Aston Villa	7
Archibald Jackson, Chelsea	7
T. C. Johnson, Everton	7
E. M. Glover, Grimsby Town	7
E. W. Hine, Leicester City	7
J. R. Ball, Sheffield Wednesday	7
T. W. Glidden, West Bromwich Albion	7
Clifford Bastin, The Arsenal	6
S. Smith, Leicester City	6
Gordon Hodgson, Liverpool	6
G. T. Stephenson, Sheffield Wednesday	6

SECOND DIVISION

Charles Pearce, Swansea Town	16
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	10
J. F. Leslie, Plymouth Argyle	9
F. Lindsay, Bury	8
John Wallbanks, Fulham	8
Albert Pynegar, Chesterfield	8
A. Haddleton, Southampton	8
C. F. Keetley, Leeds United	7
L. O. Smith, Millwall Athletic	7
W. Dickinson, Notts Forest	7
S. Elliott, Bristol City	6
D. M. Stobbie, Bury	6
J. R. Smith, Bury	6
J. Horton, Charlton Athletic	6
W. Johnstone, Oldham Athletic	6
Sidney Black, Plymouth Argyle	6
Edward O'Callaghan, Tottenham Hotspur	6
J. Mawson, Stoke City	6
R. Liddle, Stoke City	6
A. Bottrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	6
M. Phillips, Wolverhampton Wanderers	6

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	13
W. McNaughton, Gateshead	12
R. Williams, Crewe Alexandra	11
M. Wellock, Darlington	11
T. H. O. Jennings, Chester	9
James McConnell, Carlisle United	8
W. Watson, Accrington Stanley	7
O. Watson, Carlisle United	7
A. Lumley, Hartlepools United	7
T. Duncan, Hull City	7
A. Hall, Lincoln City	7
A. R. Waterston, Southport	7
J. Williamson, Accrington Stanley	6
W. Millar, Barrow	6
S. Raleigh, Hull City	6
S. Riley, Lincoln City	6
G. Urmson, Tranmere Rovers	6

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

A. Bourton, Coventry City	14
F. Newton, Fulham	14
G. C. James, Watford	13
H. E. Hammond, Fulham	12
William Lane, Brentford	10
C. R. Eyre, Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	10
A. Rennie, Luton Town	10
Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace	9
C. J. Barnett, Watford	9
Harry Varco, Exeter City	8
D. H. Morris, Swindon Town	8
James Trotter, Torquay United	8
W. W. Robbins, Cardiff City	7
George Clarke, Crystal Palace	7
George Goddard, Queens Park Rangers	7
T. Shanklv, Southend United	7
H. Houghton, Exeter City	6
J. Johnson, Mansfield Town	6

Western Conference Scores

MICHIGAN		WISCONSIN	
27-Central St.	0	33-Bradley	0
34-Mich. S. N.	0	12-N. Dakota	7
13-Chicago	7	7-Alabama P. I.	7
7-Ohio State	20	22-Purdue	14
—	—	—	—
81	27	73	34
MINNESOTA		**CHICAGO**	
13-N. D. State	7	12-Cornell (C.)	0
32-Ripon	0	0-Hillsdale	0
20-Okla. Aggies	0	7-Michigan	12
0-Stanford	13	0-Yale	27
—	—	—	—
65	20	19	47
ILLINOIS		**NORTHWESTERN**	
20-St. Louis	6	19-Nebraska	7
0-Purdue	7	0-Notre Dame	0
20-Bradley	0	19-U. C. L. A.	0
—	—	—	—
40	13	38	7
IOWA		**OHIO STATE**	
0-Pittsburgh	20	47-Cincinnati	6
6-Texas A&M.	39	21-Vanderbilt	26
0-Indiana	0	20-Michigan	7
—	—	—	—
6	59	88	39
INDIANA		**PURDUE**	
7-Ohio	6	28-West. Res.	0
0-Notre Dame	25	19-Coe	0
0-Iowa	0	7-Illinois	0
—	—	14-Wisconsin	21
7	31	68	21

OTTAWA PLAYERS NOT SIGNED

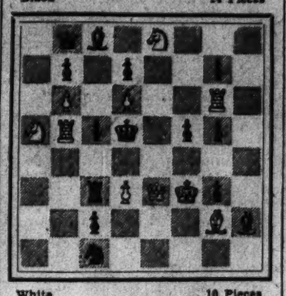
OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20 (AP)—Contracts offered three former Ottawa hockey players—Alex Connell, Alex Smith and Hec Kilrea—by the Detroit Cougars are still unacceptable, the players said yesterday. Interviewed, they said they would seek places either with the Olympics of the International League or stay out of the game this winter unless Charles A. Hughes, president of the Detroit club, offered more favorable contracts.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM No. 1349
By Reginald B. Cooke
(First Publication)

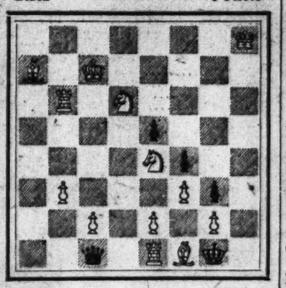
Black 14 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1350
By F. Bernausen

Black 5 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1347. Q-R4
No. 1348. 1. K-R8 threat
2. Q-Kt5ch QxQ
3. P-Kt8(Kt) mate
1. ——— Q-B3
2. Q-Kt6ch
1. ——— Q-K5
2. Q-K2ch
1. ——— Q-B6 or Kt7
2. KtxQ

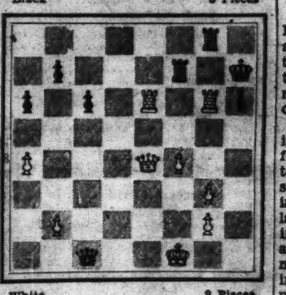
End-Game No. 65. White won with 1 RxP! and if KxR; 2 Q-Kt3ch and 3 Kt-R5 or Kt6ch, winning Black's Q. Actually the game was continued 1 . . . Q-Q; 2 R-Kt3, PxP; 3 Kt-Kt6ch, BxKt; 4 PxB, RxP; 5 RxR, PxR; 6 P-Kt7ch, K-Kt; 7 Q-B5 and wins.

END-GAMES

We are indebted to Winkelman's "Modern Chess" for the following ending, from the twenty-seventh game of the Alekhine-Capablanca match at Buenos Aires. Actually the game was drawn, but, as Winkelman points out (without indicating the winning line), "Capablanca (White) simply threw away a well-earned victory."

End-Game No. 66

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to make his thirty-eighth move. Can he win?

NOTES

The official code, in French, of the International Chess Federation has finally been translated into English under the direction of the British Chess Federation. It is expected that this version will be adopted by the National Chess Federation also.

S. Mlotkowski recently visited St. Louis, playing a six-game match with J. A. Anderson, former city champion and a member of the United States team which competed at Hamburg in 1930. Mlotkowski won, 3 to 1, with 2 drawn.

The Marshall Chess Club now has new quarters at 23 West Tenth Street, New York City.

This game shows Kashdan a master of profound combination play. On his sixteenth move he sacrifices a Kt, which he does not regain until his twenty-eighth move. White is able to continue for 22 moves, but always with a losing ending. Colle, Belgian master and winner of the Scarborough tournment last year, was in poor form at Bled.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Colle White	Kashdan Black	Colle White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 Q-B2	P-KKt4(g)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	27 BxPch	K-B1(h)
3 P-K3	P-B4	28 B-B5(i)	PxKt
4 P-B3	P-K3	29 R-K3	R-K2
5 QKt-Q2	Kt-B3	30 R-K(j)	B-Kt5ch
6 B-Q3	B-Q3	31 BxB	Kt-Q6!
7 Castles	Castles	32 QxP	Kt-B4ch
8 PxP	BxP	33 K-Kt3	QxQch
9 P-K4	Q-B2(a)	34 KxQ	KtxPch
10 PxP	PxP	35 K-Kt5	RxR
11 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	36 P-R4	Kt-K6
12 Q-B2	R-K	37 B-B3	Kt-B5
13 B-Kt5	Kt-K5	38 Kt-B5	R-KKt8ch
14 QR-K	B-KB4	39 K-B4	R-KB8
15 B-K3	B-Kt3!	40 Kt-K3	R-B7
16 Kt-R4(b)	KtxKBP!(c)	41 Kt-Q	R-B7
17 BxKt	BxBch	42 P-R5	KtxP
18 KxB	Q-Kt3ch	43 Kt-K3	Kt-Q6ch
19 K-Kt3	R-K8ch	44 K-Kt3	RxQRP
20 RxR	QxRch	45 BxP	R-Q8(k)
21 R-B3	Q-Kt4ch	46 P-R6	Kt-K4
22 K-R3	Kt-K4	47 K-B4	Kt-Kt3ch
23 R-Kt3	Q-R3(d)	48 K-K4	P-Kt3
24 B-B5(e)	R-K	49 Kt-B5	Kt-K2
25 Kt-Q4(f)	B-R4	Resigns	

NOTES TRANSLATED FROM L'ITALIA SCACCHISTICA

(a) As we have had occasion to remark before, it is of great importance that Black prevent 10 P-K5 without pushing his own KP. If now 10 Q-K2, Kt-Kt5 always with the same strategic concept.

(b) Probably White overlooked the magnificent combination which follows; otherwise he might have played 16 BxB, QxB; 17 Kt-Q4 with a quiet and even game.

(c) Kashdan shows truly extraordinary powers of calculation; the piece sacrificed is not regained for 10 moves.

(d) White's moves have been forced; now Black threatens 24 . . . BxB; 25 RxB, P-KKt4.

(e) No better is 24 BxB, KtxB (if 24 . . . RPxB; 25 Q-Q3); 25 R-Kt4, Kt-K4 with many threats.

(f) Evidently there is nothing better.

(g) Thus Black regains his piece, for 27 Q-K3 cannot be played on account of P-Kt5ch; 28 BxP, QxQ; 29 RxQ, BxBch, etc.

(h) A good reply. If 27 . . . ExB; 28 Q-B5ch, followed by QxKtP.

(i) Forced on account of 28 . . . P-Kt5.

(j) Black threatens 30 . . . Kt-Kt5. If 30 Kt-B2, Q-Kt4; 31 P-Kt3, B-Kt5ch, etc.

Nimzowitsch, after a poor start in the recent Bled tournament, made a characteristic comeback and finished in third position, a point behind Bogoljubow and a bare half point ahead of Kashdan. Flohr, Stoltz and Vidmar tied for fourth. Here is his conquest of Dr. Asztalos:

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Asztalos White	Nimzowitsch Black	Asztalos White	Nimzowitsch Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	20 P-Q5	B-Kt5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 R-B(d)	QR-B
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	22 R(B2)-B	Q-K4
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	23 Q-KB2	P-R3
5 Kt(Kt4)(a)	KPxKt	24 P-R3	B-Q2
6 P-QB3	B-Q3	25 R(KB)-Q	Q-Kt4
7 B-Q3	Castles	26 RxR	RxR
8 Q-B2	P-KR3	27 K-B2	Kt-K4(e)
9 Kt-K3	Q-B2	28 Kt-B5(f)	B-B6
10 B-K3	Kt-Q3	29 R-Q2	P-KKt3
11 Q-Q3	R-K(b)	30 Kt-Kt3(g)	BxP!
12 Kt-Kt3	B-B6	31 B-B(h)	B-Q2
13 CastlesKR	BxB	32 K-Kt	B-Kt4
14 PxB	Kt-B	33 R-Q	QxKt
15 R-B2	Q-K2	34 QxQ	RxR
16 P-K4	B-Kt3	35 Q-Kt6	Kt-Kt5
17 P-QR3	P-QB4(c)	36 P-KKt3	BxB
18 QR-KB	PxP	Resigns	
19 PxP	Kt-Kt3		

(a) 5 Kt-Kt3 seems better.

(b) Allowing Kt-B in case White plays BxP and QxP.

(c) Black hopes for counterplay at K4, as well as the possibility of massing on the KP after P-Q5.

(d) If 21 P-R3, Q-K4.

(e) Note how Black is getting counterplay as compensation for White's passed P.

(f) This permits the combination which follows.

(g) If 30 Kt-Kt2, Kt-Kt5ch; 31 PxKt, Q-R5 mate.

(h) If 31 PxB, Kt-B6ch; 32 QxKt, Q-Kt8 mate.

Bridge Opening Plans Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—In anticipation of the pressure of traffic expected for the opening of the George Washington bridge between Manhattan and New Jersey on Oct. 24, Police Commissioner Mulrooney has issued special instructions to his force for the handling of automobiles on the dozen or more approaches to the great span on the New York side at 179th Street. Inadvertently the Monitor of Oct. 17 reported last Saturday as the date of the opening.

It is believed that the four streams of traffic for which the bridge at first will offer accommodation will proceed with no more delay than is to be expected when motorcars follow each other in close formation. When completely paved, the roadway will accommodate eight lines of traffic, sufficient for 60,000,000 vehicles to cross annually.

The bridge is being opened by the Port of New York Authority six months ahead of the time scheduled, because of the unexpected speed with which the cable spinners did their work. Although the whole width of pavement is not completed, the bridge as it is will offer a great relief to present jams at all of the ferry entrances and make it unnecessary for motorists in the northern end of the city to travel far down town to reach the Holland Tunnel to New Jersey. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, according to present plans, will make the chief address at the dedicatory exercises. Gov. Franklin D Roosevelt, of New York and Gov. Morgan F. Larson, of New Jersey are also scheduled to speak.

Motor Insurance Inquiry Nears End

Report of the investigations of the Legislative Committees on Judiciary and Insurance is expected to be in the hands of the Legislature before the close of this week. Committee members said yesterday that the end of their investigation was in sight.

Formation of a state rating and investigation board was said to be favored by the committees with certain other changes in the compulsory law. No change is anticipated in the compulsory provisions of the law to a proposed system of requiring insurance from only those who are involved in accidents. The committees were said to be concentrating on removing the abuses of the present system.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendations for abolishing the rights of passengers to collect for injuries received in motor collisions, for legislation to provide for speedy filing of notices by claimants, and for a policy of insurance whereby the motorist pays for the first $100 for damages out of his own pocket are under careful scrutiny, it is said.

AMERICAN LEAGUE MAY ADOPT N. L. BALL

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—When the 1932 major league baseball season rolls around the American League may be using the style of ball adopted by the National League last season.

President William Harridge is collecting opinions and comment and at the annual meeting of the league next month may recommend a change to the sphere with the embossed seams and thicker hide. The junior circuit last year changed from the old rabbit ball to one with raised seams, but with the same cover.

The National League club owners, for the most part were well satisfied with the new ball and the subsequent increase in pitching strength and decrease in number of cheap home runs.

The annual joint meeting of the major leagues will be held in Chicago this year, probably on Dec. 10, President William Harridge of the American League indicated today.

HALL NAMES OFFICIALS

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 20 (AP)—E. K. Hall, chairman of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, last night named the officials who will be in charge of the unemployment football tournaments at New Haven and New York in December. He designated Jack Cates of Yale as manager of the Yale-Brown-Dartmouth-Holy Cross play in the Yale Bowl on Dec. 5 and Reynolds Benson of Columbia as the director of the gridiron competition that will be waged by Princeton, Columbia, Cornell and Pennsylvania in New York on Dec. 9.

ARMY-YALE TICKETS FOR SALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20 (AP)—A public sale of football tickets to the Army-Yale game next Saturday will begin on Wednesday at the offices of the Yale Athletic Association here, it was announced last night when a large number of tickets to the Yale Bowl were found to be unsold. Late applications from alumni members will be filled as well as mail or telegraph orders from others, as long as the supply lasts, officials said. The tickets which sell for $4 each may also be obtained by personal call at the offices.

OGG AND ROBINSON WIN

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 20 (AP)—Willie Ogg, Worcester County Club professional, and Paul Robinson of the same organization won the weekly pro-amateur tournament of the Massachusetts Golf Association at the local club yesterday with a 36-hole best ball score of 143. D

COUNCIL GREETS MASONS OF SIX OTHER NATIONS

Bonds of Amity Shown at Biennial Meeting of Southern Jurisdiction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Attention was called to the bonds of amity which exist between Masons of the world as distinguished representatives from Supreme Councils of six other nations were introduced at the opening session of the biennial meeting of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction here yesterday.

These visitors included Señors Luis F. Reinhardt and Lisardo Munoz Sanudo of Cuba; Señor Rodolfo Espinoza R, of Guatemala; Sir Philip Colville Smith of England; M. Charles A. Guerard of France, French consul general at Seattle, Wash.; Señor Marcel Gutierrez G of Paraguay and Ahmed Mouhtar Bey, Turkish Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Perry W. Weidner, Grand Orator of the Supreme Council, welcomed these guests and his remarks were reciprocated by a number of the visting Masons.

Mr. Sam P. Cochran, of Dallas, Texas, submitted a report covering the period he occupied the office of Grand Commander while Mr. John H. Cowles was absent from the country making official visits in Panama.

Mr. H. W. Witcover, Secretary General, reported on the maintenance of the Albert Pike monument here, the House of the Temple with its new "Cowles room," devoted to objects of Masonic interest received from all parts of the world by Commander Cowles, and presented a summary of business features of the various publications of the Supreme Council, including its official organ, the New Age.

The Treasurer General reported the finances of the Supreme Council in satisfactory order and Mr. Melville R. Grant, the Grand Almoner, told of the great amount of altruistic work being done in the jurisdiction.

A trip to Mount Vernon followed the business meeting. In the evening a reception, open to all Masons and their friends, was held in the House of the Temple. A program of music was presented by Mr. Harry G. Kimball, grand organist.

Distinguished Masons attending the meeting included M. Leon M. Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Northern Supreme Council; Mr. Frederic B. Stevens, Grand Lieutenant Commander; Mr. Charles H. Spilman, Grand Secretary General; Mr. James H. Brice, active member for New York; Mr. Harry P. Ballard, Assistant Grand Master-General of Ceremonies and also Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Harold Rust, 33 degree.

WAGE CUT TO RAISE PROFITS CRITICIZED

Reduction of wages with a view to increased profits was criticized today as a short-sighted policy on the part of employers by Mr. Edward A. Filene, a Boston merchant, before the special committee which is studying the minimum wage law and rigid enforcement of the statute. He urged that the commission approach the problem from a fact-finding standpoint and insisted that if it did so it would render a great service to employers, employees and the entire country.

Other speakers in favor of more rigid enforcement of the minimum wage law were: Representative Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence; Mr. Howard Fleming of Holyoke, representative for the Spinners' Union; Mr. Edwin S. Alden of Holyoke; Mr. Henry J. Beaudette of the Lawrence Mule Spinners' Union and Mr. Robert Watt of the Lawrence Textile Union.

GOVERNOR ELY HONORED BY CADETS

Gov. Joseph B. Ely received a saber from Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Spencer, commanding officer of the First Corps Cadets, at exercises held last night in the Cadet Armory, Columbus Avenue. The gift was a recognition of the Governor's position of honorary colonel in the organization.

Governor Ely responded in a brief address of thanks and commemoration of the occasion, that was the 190th anniversary of the corps' charter and the 40th of the laying of the armory's corner stone. A picture of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards by the Y-D Post, American Legion, was also presented.

YORKTOWN STAMPS HAVE HEAVY SALE

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., Oct. 20 (AP)—The Wethersfield Post Office, yesterday was believed to have established a record for first-day sales of commemorative stamps with the total sales of the new 2-cent stamp commemorating the victory at Yorktown estimated as reaching more than 270,000.

The number of letters dispatched yesterday, franked with the new stamp, was estimated at nearly 90,000 including 121 pounds of envelopes bearing three or more stamps which were sent by air mail.

WEST WARREN TO GET NEW RAYON INDUSTRY

The industrial bureau of the New England Power Association today announced successful completion of its efforts to obtain a new industry for one of the mill properties of the Thorndike Company of West Warren. The Maryland Silk Mills, Inc. now at Paterson, N. J., will start operations at West Warren about the beginning of the year and will employ 250 hands. The company manufactures rayon fabrics.

Legion Head Talks Army Out of Kitchen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 19—Gerald Cowan, director of public safety and public works, says Henry L. Stevens Jr, of Warsaw, newly elected national commander of the American Legion, has so much personality he could talk an army out of its kitchen during wartime.

During the war Mr. Cowan was in command of 300 men who were ordered to occupy a small French village. He left his kitchen in charge of a sergeant to bring up the rear, but hours later it had not appeared.

Investigating, Mr. Cowan found it had been given away to "a nice-looking, mild mannered man who asked for it." The sergeant says, "he promised to board our troops and we have only to walk two miles to meals." The man was Stevens.

With the determination to recover his kitchen, Mr. Cowan hunted out Stevens. "Losing the kitchen was bad enough in the first place," Cowan recalls. "But to make it worse he talked me into letting him keep it."

WINANT PAYS HONOR TO WINNEPESAUKEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 20—In answer to the request of the directors of the United States Lines, now building the steamship Manhattan, that a sample of water from some lake, river or spring wholly within the State be furnished from each of the 48 states, to be used in naming the vessel, Gov. John G. Winant forwarded yesterday in the receptacle sent for the purpose, a sample from Lake Winnepesaukee.

Governor Winant wrote that water from Winnepesaukee had been selected, because this was not only the largest lake in the State, but that it was one of the four largest lakes east of the Great Lakes and considered one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the world.

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE name of the new United States Lines ship has at last been revealed, and this, the largest merchant vessel ever built in the United States, will be the Manhattan. The vessel will be formally named with water from the historic Lebanon Spring, which was accepted on behalf of the State of New York by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at a special ceremony. The new ship will be named at Camden, N. J., Dec. 5, and is expected to enter service next spring, with her sister ship, as yet unnamed, due to follow in a few months.

The two vessels are 32,000 gross tons each, and will be operated with the Leviathan in the New York-Cherbourg-Southampton service, at least until two larger vessels, originally planned, are built to run as partners of the Leviathan.

Winter Cruises

Marking the largest ship ever to engage in special cruise service, the Cunard liner Aquitania will make two special voyages from New York this year, each being of 30 days' duration, and each comprising a series of visits to Mediterranean ports.

The cruises are under the supervision of Raymond & Whitcomb Co., in collaboration with the Cunard Line, and the ship will go as far east as Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal. Passengers who wish to spend more time on the Riviera may leave the ship at Nice and rejoin it 12 days later at Naples. Both first and tourist-class accommodations will be available on these cruises, the first class being scheduled at rates varying from less than $20 a day upward, and the tourist class at less than $10 a day upward.

The steamship Franconia has also been scheduled for a 17-day cruise through the West Indies, and touching at Cartagena, Colombia. This voyage is scheduled to leave New York Dec. 18 and return Jan. 4, after which the Franconia will start on her cruise around the world.

New Ship

The motor vessel Georgic is to be launched at Belfast on Nov. 12, according to an announcement just made by the White Star Line. She is a sister ship of the Britannic, which is the largest cabin liner in the world, with a gross tonnage of 27,000 tons and a length of 680 feet. The Georgic will have accommodations for 1550 passengers in cabin, tourist, and third class.

New Matson Liners

With the recent launching of the steamship Monterey at the Fore River Yards, Quincy, Mass., following that of the Mariposa, the Matson Line will next year have the two most modern vessels in service in the Pacific Ocean. These in turn will be followed by a third sistership, the Lurline.

The three vessels will ply between San Francisco, Sydney, New South Wales, and Auckland, N. Z., with calls at such ports in the South Sea Islands as Suva and Pago Pago. The Matson Line has already placed one large palatial ship in the Pacific route, the Malolo, plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, and the improved service to the antipodes is evidence of its confidence in the growing passenger and cargo business between the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

An interesting sidelight in connection with the construction of these new vessels is announced by the Radio Corporation of America, which states that not only will the Mariposa have a radio apparatus of world-wide range, with a centralized radio system for reproducing broadcasts at various locations in the vessel, but that all her lifeboats will be radio equipped as well. These will have a transmitting range of approximately 50 miles, and can probably establish communication at considerably greater distances if necessary.

Panama Canal Traffic

Cargo tonnage handled through the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, showed a considerable decrease in the westbound movement, although a slight reduction only in the eastbound tonnage. The long tons from the Atlantic to the Pacific aggregated 6,680,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, compared with 9,475,000 for the previous year, a decrease of approximately 30 per cent.

Manufactures of iron and steel constituted 20 per cent of the westbound cargo movement, and these decreased slightly from last year, the only commodity in which an increase was recorded being cotton.

Eastbound the total cargo tonnage was 18,400,000 long tons against 20,555,000 tons the previous year. Mineral oils led in volume as usual, although this commodity showed a reduction of nearly 1,000,000 tons compared with 1930. The remainder of the decrease was due largely to a drop in lumber and ore shipments, while wheat showed a considerable increase in volume, as did sugar, canned foods, and fresh fruit.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 22

New York, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, Oct. 23

Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Westernland, Red Star, for Halifax, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Augustus, N. G. L., for Naples, Genoa; Eastern Prince, Furness Prince, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Oct. 24

George Washington, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Franconia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Rotterdam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Vigo, Havre; Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Tuscania, Cunard, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Santa Clara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, Oct. 27

Bremen, North German Lloyd, Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

Thursday, Oct. 29

Kungsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Oct. 25

Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, Oct. 24

Empress of France, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Oct. 22

Montcalm, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, Oct. 23

Athenia, Anchor-Donaldson, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Saturday, Oct. 24

Laurentic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Oct. 22

President Hoover, Dollar, from Orient for New York; Venezuela, Grace, for New York.

Friday, Oct. 23

President Lincoln, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Oct. 24

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, Oct. 28

Makura, Union of New Zealand, for Auckland, Sydney.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Oct. 24

President Hoover, Dollar, from Orient, for New York; Calawaii, Lasseo, for Honolulu.

Monday, Oct. 26

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Monday, Oct. 26

Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Oct. 24

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 22

Ile de France, from Havre, Plymouth.

Friday, Oct 23

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Cleveland, Hamburg American; from Hamburg, Boulogne, Galway; Colombia, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Saturday, Oct. 24

Albert Ballin, Hamburg American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; President Johnson, Dollar, from Orient via California.

Sunday, Oct. 25.

Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Havre.

Monday, Oct. 26

American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Galway; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples; California, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Oct. 27

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Olympic, White Star, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, Oct. 28

Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Andania, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE BOSTON

Thursday, Oct. 22

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Galway.

Tuesday, Oct. 27

Andania, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Oct. 22

Wilhelmina, Matson, from Honolulu.

Friday, Oct. 23

Makura, Union of New Zealand, from Sydney, Auckland.

Tuesday, Oct. 27

President Hoover, Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

Wednesday, Oct. 28

Sonoma, Matson, from Sydney, Auckland.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Sunday, Oct. 25

President Adams, Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Guatemala, Grace, from New York.

DUE SEATTLE

Monday, Oct. 26

Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE VANCOUVER

Sunday, Oct. 25

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

Theaters in Boston

"As Husbands Go"

Colonial Theater—John Golden presents "As Husbands Go" by Rachel Crothers. First production of the fourth Boston subscription season of the Theater Guild. Week beginning Oct. 19, 1931. First time in Boston. The cast:

Lucille Lingard	Gloria Holden
Ronald Derbyshire	Geoffrey Wardwell
Emmie Sykes	Catharine Doucet
Hippolitus Lomi	Roman Bohnen
Maître d'Hôtel	François Stewart
Waiter	Bruno Wick
Charles Lingard	Jay Fassett
Wilbur	Eddie Wragge
Christine	May Durrea
Peggy Sykes	Marjorie Lytell
Jage Canon	Robert Foulk
Katie	Jeanne Pierre

In this typical product of Miss Crothers's facile and persuasive pen, the homely virtues triumph again over all the assaults of attractive but unstable sophistications. Like Mr. Tarkington's "The Man From Home" of an earlier day, "As Husbands Go" warms our hearts by the assurance that the simple, sturdy American traits are after all more to be desired than the allurements of a charming but decadent European civilization can, indeed, defeat them at any time in a fair fight. Only a critic, perhaps, would suggest that the author has provided her hero with a two-edged sword, while placing a foil in the hand of his enemy.

Mrs. Lingard and Mrs. Sykes, overwhelmed by the "romance" of Paris, allow their fancies to be caught, the one by a young English poet, the other by a representative of European culture who thinks marriage with his lady would be very successful with the fortune left

QUEENIE SMITH
Star of "The Little Racketeer," New Musical Comedy Which Opens at the Shubert Tomorrow Evening.

by her former husband, though less desirable without it. These gentlemen follow the ladies home to Dubuque, where human qualities take on different values. Mrs. Sykes gets her aristocrat, but Mrs. Lingard's banker husband proves to be the better man in a contest with the poet. The encounter between the two men is the most dramatically effective scene of the play. Many playgoers will wish that Lingard had employed some other means than whisky for making Derbyshire realise the folly of his quest, but the procedure was in character and thus dramatically defensible.

The structure of the play is not without its weak spots. Entrances and exits often have no other justification than to meet the dramatist's requirements. One or two of the characters could have been dispensed with. Mr. Fassett conveyed both the good nature and the strong character of Lingard. Miss Holden was appropriately distrait as the wife. Miss Doucet made Mrs. Sykes a character of farce. Mr. Wardwell awoke from stiffness in his big scene. Mr. Bohnen tried not to caricature "Hippy." Mr. Foulk, by the finish of his acting, made a very small part a very large factor in the evening's entertainment. The audience, which was large, was delighted with everything. L. A. S.

"Philip Goes Forth"

Copley Theater — "Philip Goes Forth," a comedy by George Kelly. Week beginning Oct. 19, 1931. First time in Boston. The cast:

Mrs. Randolph	Delia Wheelwright
Edna	Felice Leeds
Philip	Raymond Jones
Mrs. Oliver	Mary Wall
Mr. Eldridge	Aldrich Bowker
Cynthia	Elizabeth Dana
Mr. Haines	Francis Compton
Miss Krail	Amy Loomis
Mr. Shronk	Richard Whorf
Hazel	Jean Poindexter
Mrs. Perris	Helen Ray
Bassett	Joseph Cotten

The new management at the Copley is to be commended for continuing last year's policy of giving a version of Broadway successes, or near-successes, to Boston, before they have become hopelessly outdated. A kindly policy for those youngsters who regard all that is New Yorkese with a servile eye; and not too bad for the oldsters who don't mind being au courant with New York stage happenings even if they cannot always take them quite to their hearts.

Fortunately George Kelly is a better playwright than his protagonist, a young man who adventures into the so-called literary life, only to find that he is "a business man gone wrong." Mr. Kelly constructs a nice little play with just enough delicately pointed moral to give some feeling of substance beneath the fluff and not too many heavy weights, in the form of ideas, to impede the progress. If his mild and humorous lacerations of minor writers who think they prefer making phrases to fashioning something perhaps far more useful to society tend to send three-quarters of us back to the kitchen and the shipping room, so much the better. But alas, they probably won't.

The new company is an improvement over last season's. We still have with us Mr. Richard Whorf with his box of tricks. He should get in a fresh supply of these, or improve those in stock, if he is to develop as interestingly as he might. Mr. Compton, also of other-day Copley fame, is also present.

We made the mistake—if that's what it is—of reading this play before seeing it. So naturally—whether entitled to them or not—we had a few notions of our own as to what should be done with it. And we found Miss Mary Wall too young and hearty for Mrs. Oliver. Her garrulity would have been funnier in a matron. It was perhaps because of this casting that Cynthia (sweetly played) was made Mrs. Oliver's young sister instead of her daughter. We expected Miss Krail to be more ecstatic, less affected—acted with greater sincerity. And perhaps she would have been if the audience had permitted. But the mere sight of a cape a few seasons behind the times and the hat of a woman whose hats actually do not matter, set the audience into believing her a comic character. It was a large audience, by the way, practically filling the house, and it insisted on finding something amusing even in tragic situations.

It was a pleasure to hear the clear, smooth diction of Miss Wheelwright with the kindly inflections of real sympathy and understanding in her voice. But the miscasting of Miss Wall as Mrs. Oliver, supposed to be her contemporary, threw her years into too great relief. Aldrich Bowker, for 12 years associated with the Stuart Walker Company, made Mr. Eldridge a sure-'nuff "regular" Daddy. And oh yes, there was Philip, the unhappy juvenile who went forth with some alarum and came back like a nice boy. Miss Ray gave Mrs. Ferris an air of composure and distinction—when she was sure of her lines. M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

A new musical play, "The Little Racketeer," with Queenie Smith, will open tomorrow evening at the Shubert.

Susan Glaspell's Pulitzer prize play, "Alison's House," will open at the Wilbur.

At the Fine Arts "The White Devil," German talkie with English dialogue, is continuing for a second week.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, will give a concert Thursday at 4 p. m. in Symphony Hall in memory of Thomas A. Edison. Tickets may be obtained, without charge, tomorrow.

The Hollis Street Theater Association has been formed for the purpose of reopening that popular playhouse during the current season. It is announced that plays of good quality will be offered at popular prices, that bookings will be made on an independent basis and that any profits will accrue to the various charitable organizations which are beneficiaries of the estate of Robert B. Brigham, owner of the property.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio hostess.
5:10 Stocks; soloist; announcement.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Crimson Trio.
6:00 Captain Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 Lebvin and Nelson, pianists.
7:15 The Mixers, male quartet.
7:30 Brusiloff's Recording Orchestra; the Twins.
7:45 Remington Program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar, orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Thriller" Sketch: "Snouey Bey of Salonika."
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine: Armchair Quartet; Erno Rapee's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhee's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story: "The Bremen Town Musicians."
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:40 Talk, Capt. Tim Healy.
5:55 Tilden Success Interview.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sports review; temperature.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Band Box Revue.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra; Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Ivanhoe Saladiers; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; Robert Ringling, baritone; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; Frazier Hunt; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
10:00 New England Program: Soloists; quartet; Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanhoe Obolensky; Madelon de Glat, soprano; Pierre le Kreun, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Harry Folsey.
12:30 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 The Outdoor Club.
5:45 "The Dream Girl," Foreen Glover. Greshound Gus.
6:00 Varieties: tenor; trio; orchestra.
6:15 Eleanor Talcott, "blues" singer; orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Political talk; music.
7:00 Temperature; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:45 Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Morton Downey, guest artist.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Columbians Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 CBS, "The Pirates of Penzel."
10:00 Meyer Davis's La Paradis Band.
10:30 Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
11:30 Hollywood Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ship's Cafe Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Boasert Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Don Abram's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist"; Georgia Backus.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor," Irving Kaufman.
5:45 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Rhythm Kings.
6:15 News flashes.
6:30 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
6:45 Popular orchestra and soloist.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:20 Voice and piano.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 Frank Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Hasting's Irish Minstrels.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; Larry Murphy, tenor.
8:45 Crosby Ensemble.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro male quartet.
10:15 CBS, Rountowners Quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 CBS, Frank Winegar's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Etchings in Music."
5:30 Fisherman's program.
5:45 George Gallagher, tenor.
6:00 "Musical Gems."
6:15 Marston's program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Frankie Smith and his orchestra.
7:15 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 to 11 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo
12:00 Noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:46 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:20 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—RKO Presentation: Rita Gould.
7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Beautiful Thoughts."
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
10:15 a. m.—Charis Players.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—Federation of Churches.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Sweetheart Program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in person.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Midday Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Copley Residence Players.
2:30 p. m.—Karl Krist's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—"Ballertown."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:45 p. m.—Twilight Melodies.

WNAC

9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 to 12.00 noon—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Presentation of Bust of George Washington to Mayor Curley by Bicentennial Commission.
2:30 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 p. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Advertising club luncheon.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
3:30 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romaneers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Woman's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

INDIVIDUALISM IS BLAMED FOR CRIME STATUS

American Prison Association Hears Faulkner at Baltimore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20—Individualism and industrialism are the forces responsible for the complexities of modern society, which have, in turn, brought about the present crime situation, Mr. Leon C. Faulkner, president of the American Prison Association, told the sixty-first American Prison Congress here yesterday.

"The age in which we live is full of unreasonable demands, exhausting in its pressure and rapid in its tempo," Mr. Faulkner declared. "Our social order and its basic underlying institutions—the home, the church, the school—are on trial. All are affected by our desire for individualism.

"We no longer have any common national philosophy and we have many individual goals instead of a national goal. In politics we see this spirit to a marked degree. Independent movements and left wing organizations are springing up, but in it all we see the strivings of an adolescent nation trying to express itself and attempting some kind of emancipation. In seeking emancipation and independent action in thought and speech we are apt to forget and overlook that principle revealed to us in history, that the highest good comes to the individual only through service to the group."

Mr. William D. Mitchell, United States Attorney-General, told the delegates there was no disposition in the Department of Justice to relax for a moment in the enforcement of all federal criminal laws. As a result of an increased force last July, he said, the number of cases prepared under the prohibition laws alone in August, 1931, was 9289, as compared with 6793 in August last year.

Reports from the bureau of investigation show increases in cases for prosecution under other federal statutes, the result of increased efforts of department agencies to apprehend law violators and speed up action in the courts, he said.

Calling attention to progress made in the federal prison system since March, 1929, Mr. Mitchell declared that under the direction of Mr. Sanford Bates so much had been done that when the Wickersham report was issued it was possible to advise the President that every one of the 23 major recommendations in regard to penal systems had already been accomplished or put under way.

The importance of preparing the family of a released prisoner for his homecoming was stressed by Dr. A. I. Jones, general superintendent of the Society for the Friendless, of Kansas City.

The Rev. Don Frank Fenn, of Baltimore, declared that prisons should give prisoners more work and strengthen their discipline. He spoke at the first meeting of the Prison Chaplain's Association, held in connection with the prison congress.

BLUENOSE WINS RACING TROPHY OVER THEBAUD

(Continued from Page 1)

cident but she came home today so far ahead of Thebaud that all who saw the contest were ready to admit she deserved to hold the International Fishermen's Trophy.

Captain Walters, who was at Bluenose's wheel, sailed a race that would make a yachting skipper envious. He had to, for Captain Matheson overlooked nothing in his struggle to bring the international trophy back to the United States registry.

Thebaud finished at 2:48:13. Her elapsed time was 5h. 18m. 13s. She was 12m. 1s. behind the Bluenose.

Bluenose led the American challenger over the starting line. The race had been delayed a half hour because of light wind.

Course Number 1 was chosen this morning for the second race. An eight-knot northwest breeze was blowing, which would give the craft a broad reach six miles to the inner automatic and another 10½ miles to Sambro Lightship, a close reach seven miles to the outer automatic, a dead beat six miles back to the inner automatic, and long and short tacks up the harbor to the finish line. The course was the same one as that covered yesterday, but wind direction would indicate the vessels could make better time today. Bluenose crossed the line at 9:30:15 and Thebaud at 9:30:19.

At 11 o'clock Thebaud had drawn up abeam of the Bluenose. Thebaud's staysail continued to draw better than the Nova Scotian's. Five minutes later it looked as though the Gloucester man was leading the defender.

The schooners jibed around the halfway mark with Bluenose a scant three lengths ahead. The official times were: Bluenose, 11:29:10; Thebaud, 11:29:39.

SECRETARY DOAK LEAVES FOR BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, left Washington by air at noon today for Boston to deliver an address before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts tomorrow morning. It was said to be his first airplane ride. He was accompanied by Mrs. Doak, in a machine that had been lent for the trip by Mr. Frederick H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Doak is expected to discuss problems of Labor and Capital in the present period of business distress.

TELEPHONE BUDGET FOR MONTH ISSUED

Expenditure of $2,248,028 for new construction and improvements was authorized today by the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company at the regular monthly appropriation meeting. For Massachusetts appropriations aggregate $1,734,271; for Rhode Island, $232,966; for Maine, $120,122; for New Hampshire, $101,849, and for Vermont, $60,924.

Appropriations for the vicinity of Boston include $9600 for exchange lines in Cambridge; $27,300 for Arlington, $17,315 for Malden, and $195,206 to cover the cost of the Boston to Lexington section of the Boston-Fitchburg cable, now under construction. Among the specific appropriations for other parts of Massachusetts are $25,176 for exchange lines in New Bedford; $24,301 for Pittsfield, $17,788 for Worcester, and $31,456 for toll lines in Marshfield, Duxbury and Kingston.

New Economic Structure In South Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 20—Why a southwide organization for the rehabilitation of the economic structure of the entire section should be formed, was the theme of the opening session of the Southeastern Economic Conference last night.

The conference has brought about 100 of the South's leading educators, farmers, and business and professional people here for a three-day session. That an organization shall be the outcome of this conference is the intention of Mr. Hugh MacRae, Wilmington, N. C., general chairman.

The tariff was blamed for causing the southern farmer to have to sell at wholesale prices abroad against cheap foreign competition while he bought at retail prices set by high class American production in the North and West. This and other handicaps, including lack of diversification and lack of educated coordination, was said to result in the average wealth per person in the South being about $1500, as compared with $3000 for the rest of the nation.

Three-fourths of the United States' foreign trade of $36,000,000,000 since 1890 has been from southern cotton, which has resulted unprofitably for this section, speakers said, whereas $1,000,000,000 is sent from the South yearly to the West for food products that could be raised here.

Speakers on the opening program were Mr. Edward L. Coker, Hartsville (S. C.) farmer, who advocated adult education by lecture courses supported by the State; Mr. Calvin B. Hooker, Duke University, Durham, N. C., who spoke on the source of support and other problems facing the proposed council, and Prof. S. H. Hobbs Jr., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, economist, who submitted 11 tables indicating underdevelopment of the South in material ways.

Mayor Hoynes welcomed the visitors, and Mr. John J. Cornell, Savannah banker, opened the meeting. The conference is being held at the Hotel De Soto.

GOV. ELY TO CALL RAIL CONFERENCE

Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts will call a conference of New England governors, to be held in the State House on Nov. 5, to discuss the general railroad problem in the northeastern states, it was learned today. For some time this subject has received the attention of the New England governors.

Several months ago after a study of the situation, a report was made on the attitude of the New England governors toward the proposed consolidation of the railroads as that action would affect the carriers in this section. It is thought that the conference on Nov. 5 will be a continuation of the study of the New England railroad conditions.

COLLEGES PROFIT BY DITSON WILL

Bequests of $100,000 each have been made under the will of Mr. Charles H. Ditson, to Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, the New England Conservatory of Music, Chicago Musical College, College of Music in Cincinnati, and the Ann Arbor School of Music.

Formerly president of the Oliver Ditson Company, Mr. Ditson was famous during his lifetime as a music publisher and dealer in musical instruments. A large part of his fortune was left for the purpose of helping students to gain a musical education.

SOUTH BERWICK MILL SOLD

SOUTH BERWICK, Maine, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Wichawanick Mill here has been acquired by the Fred A. Lawrence Company of New York, textile corporation, it was learned today. The purchase included all buildings and land of the mill corporation, comprising several brick structures and a wooden factory. Howard Wood of Worcester, Mass., appointed manager, indicated the factory would turn out woolen products.

PURITAN SOCIETY ORGANIZES

Mr. Joel W. Eastman of Boston, lawyer, lecturer and publicist, has accepted the presidency of the National Society of Puritan Descendants. The society announces the installation of an information service at its headquarters on Beacon Street, Boston.

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Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding pages.

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LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Scarlet Oak
(Quercus coccinea)

Where: In dry light soils from southern Maine to Ontario, Minnesota and Nebraska; south to North Carolina and Illinois; chiefly in the East.

Distinguishing features: Leaves are bright and shiny throughout the summer, turning a bright red in autumn; they are deeply pinnatifided, with sharp points; acorns triplicate of the red oak variety, with top-shaped cups; bark is gray, with the interior reddish. The fruit, or acorns, do not mature until the second year.

Blazing like a torch amid the duller reds and browns of autumn woods, the scarlet oak imparts brilliance to many a countryside scene. Curiously the red oaks seem to be almost entirely lacking in Europe, though they were there in past generations.

The oaks are easy to tell apart as a rule, and are of great importance economically. All the red or black oaks have leaves with sharp bristle points, while the leaves of the white oaks have rounded lobes. The oak stood for durability, firmness, and strength among the early peoples, and today the hard, durable, straight-grained wood is excellent for building purposes, for floors and trimmings.

In most countries the acorns are used for food, but in America where a variety of food is easy to get and in sufficient quantities, the fruit of the oak trees is either fed to pigs or goes to waste. Roasted acorns of the red or black oak variety (including the scarlet oak) are excellent and have been regarded as great delicacies.

The Indians used to boil out the tannin and make flour of them. They have a novel way of doing it and the white man doesn't seem to have enough patience to copy it and get the results which they did. Iron kettles must be avoided when dealing with acorn flour, for a black inky mass will result, which when thinned out with water makes an indelible ink. A Harvard professor who has been working on some of the old Indian recipes, served muffins one morning to a class of student botanists, and all vouched for the value of "acorn flour," declaring the muffins "weren't bad at all." (Recipe furnished on request.)

Review

1. Judging by the leaves, how would you tell a white oak from a black oak?
2. In what soil does the scarlet oak grow?
3. Do the acorns mature in one year?
4. Why did the Indians first boil the acorns in making acorn flour?

Ship Puzzle

Definitions of four three-letter words are given below. By placing these words in the spaces as indicated by the numbers you will find the name of this ship.

Anger or wrath—5, 6, 12.
A name for the sun—9, 1, 2.
A racket or noise—11, 10, 8.
Grassy turf—13, 7, 3.

A Word a Day

Reprobate

Pronounced *rep'-ro-bate*, with e short, o "quick-long" as in obey, a long.

This word is applied today to a worthless fellow, a scoundrel, and in a somewhat milder sense to a scamp. The derivation, however, gives us a picture of a person who literally is rejected after a second trial, the Latin roots being *re*, "again," and *probare*, "to test, prove."

In the thirteenth chapter of II Corinthians "reprobates" is used to translate the Greek ἀδόκιμος (adokimos), "unapproved."

Example: "But, I trust that ye shall know that we are not reprobates." (II Cor. 13:6.)

Notes and Queries

Polycarp (S. R.)—*Pol'-i-karp*, with o and i short, a as in art. A. D. 69-155. He was a link between the apostles and the ecclesiastical writers who flourished at the end of the second century. Irenæus wrote of hearing Polycarp "speak of his intercourse with John and with the rest who had seen the Lord."

During a festival in Smyrna, 11 Christians were slain, and Polycarp took refuge in a farmhouse. His presence, however, was betrayed and attempts were made to force him to recant and "revile Christ." The pious martyr said: "Eighty and six years have I served him and he hath done me no wrong. How then can I speak evil of my king who saved me?" The mob was infuriated; the faggots were lighted; and a noble life was crowned with a baptism of fire.

A Quotation for Today

EVERY man is worth as much as the things are worth about which he busies himself.
—MARCUS AURELIUS.

Guidance

Pittsburgh, Penna.

MOTORING through Pittsburgh at the busiest time for auto traffic, a couple lost their way, failing to observe the rather obscure sign directing to the highway desired.

Seeing a police station, the husband went in to ask for information. Courteously, the officers told him how he could find the desired route without turning back: by going forward and making a right turn at a certain corner. The directions were not any too clear, but the travelers drove on.

When they arrived at what they thought was the place to turn, a genial man hailed the car and began giving full and complete directions for getting on the main route leading westward.

It developed that the man, a driver of an oil truck, had been at the police station when the husband had made the inquiry, and that he had taken a mental picture of the car, driven ahead to the turning place, parked his truck, and walked back to signal the tourists, lest they drive past the turn.

Police Show the Way

DENVER has long had reason to be thankful for the splendid body of men making up its police force, but never more than now. The wearers of the blue, without any solicitation whatsoever, have offered to give one day's pay a month for five months for the relief of the unemployed.

The Children's Corner

The Mysterious Little House

JACK and his mother had just come to live in the white cottage with the brown roof that stood on the edge of the long, white road.

One day Jack started off down this white road for a ramble, and his mother stood at the door waving good-by to him.

"Don't be late for tea!" she called, and Jack called back that he would not be long; he was only going to explore for a bit.

Now, at the end of the road he came to a fence, over which he climbed to a narrow path. The path disappeared in a wood, and Jack followed it. Shadows were playing among patches of sunlight, and flower faces peeped up from the mossy ground.

"This looks like an adventure wood," Jack thought, and went a little farther. And then he went on, and on, and on, until he noticed that the sun was creeping down the sky.

"I must run all the way home," he said to himself.

But when he turned and tried to find the path by which he had come, he only got deeper and deeper into the maze of trees. Gradually the sun sank lower, and shadows became darker, till the wood was dim and gray, and night began to pour into each corner.

Then Jack realized that he was lost. But his heart was brave, and as he plodded on he sang a little cheery song.

At last through the trees he saw a light like a burning lamp, and as he drew nearer he found that it shone from the window of the tiniest house he had ever seen. It was shaped like an old-fashioned beehive, and had one small entrance. Over the door, which stood open, was a notice on which were the words "THE BEE-HIVE."

Jack peeped down the passage, and then, feeling very bold, walked inside and knocked at the first little door he came to. But there was no answer. So he turned and went into the garden as he didn't quite like the feeling of being in a stranger's house uninvited. And then, through the silence, he heard a strange sound. Someone was calling in a hollow sort of voice, "Help me out, please. Please help me out."

Jack looked all about him. The little garden was now flooded by a fast-rising moon, but he could see no one. And then an idea came to him. At one end of the small lawn there was an old well, and as the sound seemed to be coming from that direction he walked toward it and peered down.

"Hullo!" he called, and immediately a piping voice answered, "Whoever you are, go to the room just inside the house and fetch the strong rope you will see hanging on a nail. Please bring it and fasten one end to the top of the well and throw the other end down to me."

Jack did not wait for further explanations, and was back with the rope in about a minute. He fixed it securely to the wellhead, and lowered the other end into the shadows, and then by the tightening of it he knew that someone was climbing up.

In a few moments a head appeared, and a little man scrambled out. He was a very little man, as Jack expected he would be if he lived in such a tiny house, and as soon as he had recovered his breath he stared at Jack through the moonlight and began speaking.

"Now you might say that this has been an unpleasant experience for me," he said, "but everything depends on the way you look at it. In the first place, the well into which I tumbled was empty, and in the second place you came along and rescued me when I had only been down there half an hour, whereas I might have had to stay there all night. Also no harm is done. I shall now try to forget that I fell into a well, but remember the fact that I got out of it!" He beamed on Jack. "I should much like to reward you for your help. What can I do for you?"

"If you would please show me the way home. That's all I want," Jack answered, and told the little man the name of the road and cottage.

"Well that is easy enough," he said. "I will take you to the wood's edge and put you on your way. But first I must give you this to take with you," and trotting along into his beehive cottage, he came out again in a moment with two pots of beautiful honey.

"This is how I spend my time," he explained, "growing flowers for my bees and collecting honey from them. Now there are not many days in which I make a new human friend; my daily friends are my flowers and the bees; so I hope you will come and visit me again."

When Jack was once more out on the road it seemed as if the whole adventure must have been a dream. But the honey pots were real enough, and so was the memory of the little man's wonderful smile.

The Adventures of Waddles

OUTSIDE I HEARD TALK ENDING THUS: "PLEASE, UNCLE WADDLES, WALK WITH US."
SPORTING GOODS
I TOOK THE WALK AND, WHAT IS MORE, IT LED ME TO A WELL LIKED STORE
WHERE I LEARNED WITHOUT BEING TOLD WHAT YOUNGSTERS LIKE FAR MORE THAN GOLD
SO NOW OUR SQUAD WITH GEAR AND BALL IS READY FOR THE GRIDIRON'S CALL

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Quotation Puzzle.

It is the troubles that never come which prevent us from making the best of the real blessing of life.—Dean Inge.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

A Time for Real Understanding

HAPPILY Japan, on gaining a better understanding of American participation in the League of Nations' effort to end hostilities in Manchuria, has withdrawn her opposition. It has seemed inexplicable to Americans that Japanese opinion should entertain such a strong suspicion of the United States in connection with its duty toward events in Manchuria. Only one question, as speakers at Japanese-American functions often recall, has hitherto separated the United States and Japan, namely, the exclusion of Japanese from immigration into the United States.

Perhaps no question has bitten so deeply into the Japanese consciousness as the refusal of Congress in 1924 to grant the Japanese a place in the quota system. It has apparently affected the Japanese so much that they are unaware of the growth of American sentiment in favor of the undoing of an admitted injustice. Even on the Pacific coast the mistake has been widely recognized. Recently the United States Chamber of Commerce added its powerful voice to the chorus of appeals that Congress should take ameliorative action.

Yet the immigration issue continues to act as a kind of ink into which Japanese pens are dipped whenever anything arises between the two governments which shows them holding opposite positions. A while ago the Japanese newspapers printed serially Maj. Herbert O. Yardley's book, "The American Black Chamber," giving an account of the way in which the American secret service had "broken" the Japanese diplomatic code during the Washington Conference and communicated to the State Department the secret messages that passed between the Japanese delegation and their Government. Lately the memoirs of the commanding officer of the American expeditionary force in Siberia after the war, outlining Japanese designs to "water their horses at the Urals," have been published. Public opinion in Japan, feeding on the immigration grudge, has taken umbrage at both books, regarding them as further evidence of American hostility.

How mistaken! Japan has taken great pains to spread a knowledge of the new Japan with the view of bettering relations with the American people. But Japanese lecturers might do quite as much for their country by telling their countrymen something about the new America. What is most interesting about the new story of Japan's Siberian adventures ten years ago is that the American people have not used the book as a stick with which to beat the old-time anti-Japanese drum. What is most significant about Major Yardley's book is Mr. Stimson's decision to dispense with the kind of diplomatic thievery there portrayed. What is most important to Japan about the immigration issue is the rapid conversion of the American people to an acknowledgment of the injustice that Congress did to her in 1924.

Finally, what should be most impressive to the Japanese about the conduct of the United States during the Manchurian crisis is that all the American officials who are developing American policy in regard to it, from the occupant of the White House to the head of the Far Eastern division of the Department of State, are thoroughly equipped with an understanding of Far Eastern conditions.

Suspicion in these circumstances can only engender a complementary suspicion on the part of the American people. Already the reports of hostile Japanese opinion have been used as arguments by the big-navy elements in the United States. It is time the two nations heard more, not of suspicions, but of the high regard really held by each for the other. And there was never a better time for righting the wrong of exclusion.

Cheer Leaders in Business

BUSINESS needs football about as much now as the promoters of football need business. Many an executive probably could vary his routine to advantage by visiting a near-by stadium when the autumn chill drives him from his golf course. He would find much more there than a mere athletic event. Consider, for example, the cheer leader.

You see him twirling in a series of cartwheels, down in front of the crowded stands. Lithely he flips in a series of well-timed handsprings. Bright colors flash in the sunlight as he leaps high and, with arms stretched upward, beckons to his supporters. Although his back is sometimes toward the team, an occasional glance onto the field suffices to make him understand what should be done. Alertly he grasps a megaphone, shouts a signal and turns the din of importuning voices into a synchronized yell for victory.

His team's reverses set him laboring incessantly on the sideline, but he acknowledges graciously the opponents' brilliant plays. When victory seems near, he leads the acclaim. His job is not merely to lend support to the players, but to match teamwork on the field with sportsmanship in the stands.

Perhaps the business man who takes an afternoon off for the game does not understand the intricacies of football. He may consider the cheer leader's antics mere child's play and hesitate to join in the nine or fifteen "Rahs!" for each retiring player. Nevertheless, he will appreciate the importance of cheering, both for its effect on the team and for its contribution to an enjoyable day. And later, if he should reflect on the game, probably he will conclude that one of the things business needs is a team of efficient cheer leaders.

Gangdom Not Above the Law

SELDOM are the turning points in the development of a nation's legal system readily discerned. But sometimes a landmark of the law is recognized at the time it is set up. The conviction of "Al" Capone for tax dodging may prove such a case. In his address to the jury, George E. Q. Johnson, federal prosecutor, gave some reasons why it should. He said:

> Future generations will remember this case, not because it was the case of Al Capone; they will remember it because it will establish whether any man can put himself above the law, whether he can so conduct his affairs that he can put himself beyond the reach of the law.

Capone has become a symbol. He has typified the seeming success of gangsterdom. And he has dramatized the apparent impotence of the law. If now his fall wipes out the glamour of his rise, it will provide a most useful illustration of the fact that ultimately crime does not pay. And if his conviction gives negative answer to the question, Is society powerless in the face of gangdom's challenge? it will prove extremely salutary.

The verdict of a clear-sighted farmer jury and the sentence of a fair judge have made it evident that Capone is not "above the law." There is much that is heartening in this result. But Americans cannot felicitate themselves too complacently. There will be time enough for that when it has been made clear that the whole system for which Capone stands is not above the law.

Partly because Capone is a symbol, extra forces were enlisted in bringing him to book. Federal agents have been at work three years on his case. And little comfort can be derived from the fact that federal success followed complete failure of local authorities. Nor is it a plume in the cap of American justice that this man, who is publicly recognized as the head of what is virtually a "crime trust," is paying no penalty for his illegal activities, but merely for failure to pay a tax on profits from them.

And the possibility of the gangster going freely about his business for some two years before his punishment begins is a spectacle which should awaken a court-reform movement that will end such astounding delays. If Capone were in England—or almost anywhere but in America—he would have been behind the bars long ago. And if he were appealing his case in London instead of Chicago, he could be sure it would be decided within a few weeks. How long will America tolerate that comparison?

The Capone case will indeed become a landmark in the legal system of the United States if it proves that American courts have stopped encouraging crime.

Liberals Hold Balance in Britain

OFFICIAL nominations of candidates for the general election in Britain have now taken place, and in each constituency the stage is set for the conflict. On the side of the National Government there has been no attempt to dictate to localities about their choice of candidates. Such efforts as have been made to prevent Conservatives fighting Liberals or National Labor men have been unofficial and by no means always successful. The only determining rule which has been strongly advocated by the Conservative press is that Conservative and Liberal local associations should refrain from fighting one another when the effect of a three-cornered contest would be to hand the seat to Labor.

In the National Government's ranks Conservative candidatures are far the strongest. There are 615 members of Parliament to be returned. For these seats 513 representatives of Labor have entered the lists and 517 Conservatives. To the latter may be added 39 Liberal Nationalists, or Liberals who follow Sir John Simon and are ready to give unqualified support to the Conservatives. There are 21 Labor men who stand by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and 121 officially adopted Liberals, of whom all but Mr. Lloyd George and his four supporters stand for the National Government but are differentiated from the Conservatives by their opposition to a general tariff.

The measure of success of the effort to prevent what have been called "indiscriminate dog fights" may be gauged by the fact that in 409 of 615 constituencies there will be straight contests with only two candidates in the field. In 1919 there were only 102 straight fights. In the three-cornered affairs the chief sufferers will be Liberals, considerably more than half of whom will have to oppose other supporters of the National Government as well as Labor. Two conspicuous Liberals, Sir Herbert Samuel, member of the National Cabinet, and Sir Donald Maclean, Minister of Education, but not in the Cabinet, find themselves confronted with Conservative opponents.

The chances in favor of Conservative predominance after the election are exceedingly strong. None the less, the determining factor in the situation as a whole is the Liberal vote. The 5,000,000 persons who voted on that side two years ago have the issue in their hands. And their strength will be felt not only in areas where Liberal candidates are standing, but also in others where Conservatives are opposing Labor. For the Liberals have to decide whether they think it more important to support the National Government at all costs, or whether they attach greater value to the maintenance of free trade.

Mr. Lloyd George's belief that a Labor statesman in the country who has told them that the danger of tariffs ought to be for Liberals the decisive factor in their choice. But even he has really qualified this advice by saying there is no possibility of Labor attaining a majority and by his remark that when it is a "choice between a food-taxing Conservative and a free trade Labor candidate" he would have no hesitation in voting for Labor. Evidently, where the Conservative is not a "food-taxer," Mr. Lloyd George's decision might be different.

Mr. Lloyd George's belief that a Labor majority is impossible is shared by Socialist leaders themselves. They see no real hope of maintaining their recent strength in the House of Commons, still less of an independent majority. And the chances have been still further reduced by an appeal from Mr. Philip Snowden, the resolute right-hand man of Mr. MacDonald, who bears a name still deeply respected by the rank and file of Labor. "To none," he says, "is a verdict in support of the National Government more important than to Labor men and women. Their present party leaders have failed them. They have failed in the acid test of democracy—namely, in having the courage to tell their followers disagreeable truths."

His appeal bears the hall mark both of courage and sincerity. It stands high above the lesser party issues which are being bandied to and fro in the constituencies. The larger demand for national safety through national sacrifice is one that can be understood by the mass of electors.

Sanctuary in the Rockies

THE National Park authorities in Canada are working along sound lines in keeping some of the most beautiful trails free from motor traffic. Highways are being built through magnificent scenery, so that the motor tourist may travel in comfort even through the Rocky Mountains, but rare gems of lake, mountain and woodland beauty are being preserved where pedestrians, as well as animals and birds, may find sanctuary.

The last link in the motor highway between Calgary and Vancouver is being completed. The careful driver can penetrate safely beyond Banff, up Kicking Horse Canyon, over the continental divide as far as Golden at present. From Vancouver, the road is similarly open to competent drivers to the beginning of the Big Bend Highway at Revelstoke. Hitherto, the only way for the tourist stream across the remaining barrier of the Selkirk Range has been by railway through the Connaught Tunnel. The Big Bend route, under construction as part of the Trans-Canada Highway, will open up a hidden world of mountain scenery, with lofty peaks, wooded valleys, snowfields and glaciers.

There is foresight in the policy of restraint in highway building. Indiscriminate road building would tend to change the character of Canada's national parks from peaceful places of majestic solitude into crowded popular resorts of automobile adventure.

Canada has more than 12,000 square miles of national parks. These regions have been established for the enjoyment of the Canadian people and for visitors from abroad. They are also sanctuaries for bird life and native animals. Motor highways are making the parks more accessible. Nearly 100,000 cars have probably traveled on the Banff-Windermere and Kicking Horse highways this year. But the best part of ascending the mountain slopes should still remain to the wayfarer, stoutly shod, who leaves the paved roads to follow trails and paths up to the heights where grand vistas are the reward of sturdy effort.

Should Music Composers "Quote"?

SOME of England's music critics have been getting rather annoyed because one of the most popular tunes in one of the most popular musical pieces now running in London bears an astonishingly close resemblance to Sir Arthur Sullivan's celebrated air, "Tit-willow." But this annoyance is not necessarily well founded. Quotations constitute one of the pleasantest joys of reading. A chief secret of the charm of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's lectures on literature lies in their being an excellent anthology of well-chosen passages from past writers. If judicious quotation be a virtue in literature, why should it be considered reprehensible in music?

Sullivan himself did not think it reprehensible. In fact, "Tit-willow" owes more than a little to a nursery song of the mid-nineteenth century. And a correspondent of a British weekly paper has just recalled that the plaintive ditty, "Twenty Lovesick Maidens We," derives from no less unexpected a source than "Hymns, Ancient and Modern."

In fact, musical quotation is a practice justified by long and extensive use. Popular songs borrow from the classics, and the classics borrow from one another. Parts of a radio favorite now current in England recall Elgar's Cockaigne Overture, and that former best seller, "Yes, We Have No Bananas," began with Handel's Hallelujah Chorus. It is true the practice may be abused, and is not to be commended when the effect is to cheapen a noble melody.

Yet the habit of remounting a musical gem in a new and appropriate setting is not frowned on by the masters. It is said that a well-known Rondo of Beethoven contains a quotation borrowed from Mozart, just as Schumann quoted Scarlatti in his "Papillons No. 10." The composer of London's latest light opera need not, therefore, take his critics too seriously. He is in good company.

Editorial Notes

Often we are asked to recall the little one-room red schoolhouse, as though it were a thing of the past, and yet statistics tell us that if all the teachers of one-teacher schools in the United States were stood in line, side by side, the line unbroken would be eighty-seven miles long. Quite a line-up for education!

There were 23,042,840 passenger automobiles in the United States at the beginning of this year, as compared with 20,096,059 telephones—which may explain why one finds on so many week-end highways that "the line is busy."

One radio singer is said to be paid about $250 a song. This would seem to indicate that quite a number of desirable articles can be bought for a song.

Mr. Blennerhassett Falls Into Something

THE rain pattered softly through the faded October trees. Water stood in little puddles on the sidewalks and leaves lay sodden underfoot. A little chill in the air made the fire in Mrs. Atkinson's coal range feel, as Mr. Prescott put it, "mighty cozy," and his sister had told him he could "set in th' kitchen."

"An' you can make y'self busy peelin' these apples. First green apple pies of th' season, an' you know how Dan dotes on apple pies."

"There y' be," grunted Mr. Prescott, reaching for his backgammon board, "all th' time thinkin' up somethin' for Dan. What 'bout me? Y'know I like nutmeg an' he wants cin-mon."

Mrs. Atkinson reached over and took the backgammon board from Mr. Prescott's hands.

"You can't play that silly game an' peel apples. You go on an' get things ready, an' I'll make you one of nutmeg an' p'raps a turnover an' some shortcake if I have 'nough dough left."

Mr. Prescott took the wooden chopping bowl Mrs. Atkinson handed him and drew up the pan of green apples.

"Ain't so sure Dan'll get over t'day," he said with a flourish of his paring knife.

"He'll be here, don't you worry, an' it's 'bout time he—"

* * *

The squeal of brakes suddenly applied broke through the droning of the rain. Mrs. Atkinson dashed a floury hand to her hair.

"Well I never. Speak of that man an' he bobs up."

Mr. Blennerhassett appeared, wiping the rain from his face with a huge red bandana handkerchief, and running his fingers through his hair.

"Well, S'manthy," he said, "see y' got th' boy workin'. Good thing. When he's busy, he's out o' mischief."

With a deft sweep of his long arm he clipped an apple Mr. Prescott had just finished paring.

"Nice day to stay inside," he said.

"Yes," said Mr. Prescott, "nice for you all right. How you expec' t' get apple pie 'f you eat all th' apples up."

"Apple pie? Well now, just give me a knife an' I'll show you how to pare apples. Pie's just like a business; you work harder when you've got an' int'rest in it, only it don't seem like you work at all. Just kind of fun."

Mr. Prescott grunted himself out of his chair, pushed Mr. Blennerhassett into it and shoved the bowl of apples into his lap.

"Well, you've got an int'rest now all right. Have all th' fun you want."

"I been watchin' you, Dan Blennerhassett," Mrs. Atkinson said, "an' you are worse'n Ben. Give me that bowl an' th' two of you clear out. How'm I t' get pies in th' oven with you two clutterin' up th' place."

"All right, S'manthy, only it's jus' th' kind of day to set in th' kitchen, an' I figured t' tell you th' news while you was cookin', but of course—"

* * *

Mr. Prescott had rescued his backgammon board and was rattling the dice ostentatiously.

Mrs. Atkinson turned to him. "Land o' Goshen, Ben, can't you set still. What'd you say, Dan? What's happened?"

She settled herself and apple peels began to curl from between her fingers in a steady ribbon. Mr. Blennerhassett chuckled.

"Should say I got a chance t' be a P. T. Barnum or somethin' like that. Rec'lect some time back a feller wanted t' buy th' place where most of th' Blennerhassetts in th' last 200 years was raised? Well, he showed up agin t'other day with a crew of his friends in three big cars. I was settin' out on th' lawn in an' old wood rockin' chair I'd just got for $2 from Ike Blancherd, an' they druv up an' said could they see th' house."

"Did'y offer 'em a seat, Dan?" asked Mr. Prescott.

"Well, I did see one of th' women eyein' my old chair pretty close, but I'll come to that later. They went into th' house, an' you ought to hear th' wimmen squealin' ain't that cute, an' just look at that panelin', an a lot of other stuff that sounded like truck t'me."

Mrs. Atkinson broke in.

"Wait a minnit, Dan. I've got th' apples ready, an' th' dough's chilled, so I ought t'get th' pies into th' oven."

"Guess my story'll keep. Me, I'm more int'rested in th' pies."

* * *

A few minutes later Mrs. Atkinson sat down in her rocker, wiping her hands on a red and white gingham apron.

"Well," went on Mr. Blennerhassett, "pretty soon they all come a-traipsin' out, an' that antikary says t' me, 'Mr. Blennerhassett,' s'he, 'my friends here an' myself are int'rested in c'lonyul N'England art an' arkitekter, an' you have a remark'bly fine spec'men of the pre-c'lonyul story an' a half house of th' lean-to type with ol' country roof construction an' punkin pine panelin' an' wainscotin'. Now we want to buy or rent your place an' burn all th' paint off, an' open up th' fireplaces, an' in gen'ral make it like 'twas in th' ol' days.'

"I broke in on him an' said as how I didn't choose to sell, an' he come right back with a prop'sition to pay me $50 a month for it as she stands, an' they to be allowed to restore it an' t'put in what old furn'ture they had an' maintain it as kind of a museum for folks int'rested like themselves to come an' see."

Mr. Blennerhassett paused as Mrs. Atkinson got up and opened the oven door to inspect her pies.

"I never," said Mrs. Atkinson, resettling herself. "Don't it beat all, Dan, how you run into money. Looks like you can't get away from it nohow."

"Well, that ain't th' whole of it. Th' woman I had seen eyein' my chair said she'd like t' buy it t'put into th' house, but I said I guessed I didn't want t' sell, an' I swan if she didn't up an' offer me $25 for it. Called it a saddle back Salem rocker. Y' could 'ave knocked me over with a feather. But I told her 'twan't nothin' t'me but a good comf'table settin' chair, an' I paid only $2 for it, an' there was a half dozen more where that one came from. Y'oughter seen her then. 'Fer goodness' sake, where?' she said, but I told her I guessed that could rest. I could see 'em offerin' Ike $25 for his chairs. There's one in 'bout every room of that big old house his great-grandfather built, an' I didn't want Ike gettin' highfalutin ideas bonin' me to pay him $23 more. No siree, but I told 'em they could have th' chair an' welcome for what I paid for it. I can get another."

* * *

Mr. Prescott in the doorway to the sitting room snorted.

"Fool an' his money, s' I, soon parted. Been me I'd a taken th' $25 an' thankful t' get it."

"Well," drawled Mr. Blennerhassett, "th' upshot of it was they made me another offer. 'Mr. Blennerhassett,' says that anteeker, 'we need somebody to show people round, an' you are a real N'England type. I wish we could prevail on you t'do this an' we'd be glad to pay you for your services.'"

Mr. Blennerhassett scratched his chin reflectively.

Mr. Prescott snorted and the little tufts of white whisker under his ears jiggled.

"Ha," he laughed, "Mr. Dan'l Blennerhassett, ol' N'England type. I'll come over an' have you show me round."

"No you won't, Ben, I didn't take th' job."

"I declare, Dan, you provoke me sometimes," said Mrs. Atkinson. "Lettin' such a chance slip."

"Well," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "I told 'em I know a better type than I be, a cagy ol' N'Englander who loved th' buffler on a nickel like it was a barnyard pet, a testy ol' codger who'd like nothin' better'n settin' round all day doin' nothin' an' gettin' paid fer it."

"Dan," said Mrs. Atkinson, "who was it?"

"Well," said Mr. Blennerhassett, casting an eye toward the sitting-room door, "I won't call no names, but he ain't a thousand miles from here."

G. F. L.

Notes From German Cities

Palace Music Room Opened

ANCE famous room, the music room of the Orangerie at Potsdam, which has been closed to the public for nearly 100 years, serving only as a storehouse for disused furniture, has just been reopened in all its former beauty. The Orangerie is a picturesque little palace in the Park of Sanssouci, not far away from the Sanssouci Palace itself. Friedrich Wilhelm II in 1790 transformed the largest room in the building into the music room in question, lining and furnishing it with costly and beautiful wood and ornamenting it with rare specimens of Berlin and Dresden porcelain vases which were placed on brackets and always filled with choice flowers. The room is considered by experts one of the finest specimens of the period.

* * *

Food That Costs Nothing

Perhaps no country is so rich in edible fungi as Germany. Germany, for instance, has at least a dozen varieties of mushrooms, all of which, when properly prepared, form excellent eating. Now that the mushroom season is at its height the woods around Berlin are daily scoured in search of the cheap food provided in quantities by the continuous rains. Champignons, the English mushroom, are not common in Germany; the most general kinds are the little yellow *pfefferlinge* which peep out at you from their mossy bed and the stately *steinpilz* which grows at the edge of the pine woods. Then there are the rosy cockscomb, the green "cow mushroom," the black trumpeter and many others, varied in color, but all equally good. Properly speaking a license is necessary for mushroom gatherers, but in these times of stress the regulation is frequently winked at.

* * *

Negro Colony In Berlin

It is not generally known that the Berliners harbor a number of Negro residents within their gates. The little colony of dark-skinned men and women consists mainly of natives of former German territory who have long been German subjects. Of these some twenty hail from Kamerun, seven from Togo, two or three from East Africa, while a few are from Abyssinia, the Congo and Liberia. They live happily enough in Berlin, speak German fluently and have all found work of some kind. One burly Togo native has a small but thriving sweet shop in the east of the city, another—the senior of the Negro colony—has been for thirty years a master tailor.

* * *

Youthful Linguists

The Saxon capital is also "doing its bit" toward cordial relations between French and German children. Eighteen French boys and girls have recently spent a holiday in beautiful Dresden under the auspices of the Dresden-Lyons Exchange Committee. At the station were many people to welcome the foreign guests and conduct them to their German homes. A garden party was given for them where speeches of good will were made, an interesting feature being that two French boys expressed their thanks in excellent German. The young visitors were of course shown all the sights of the city, passing a long time in the room containing Raphael's famous Madonna, which they admired more than any other painting in the Gallery of Art.

* * *

Picturesque Costume Fête

A vivid contrast to the general dullness of Berlin's aspect in these times was the costume evening fête organized by the Alsatian and Lorraine Club in the halls of the Zoölogical Gardens. This club was founded with the aim of maintaining the traditions of the home country, to preserve its historical culture, its literature, its national dances and, as far as possible, its national costume. Few clubs are as sociable as this one. Everything was done to make the original fête a success and all efforts were fully rewarded. Not only Alsatian costumes were to be seen in the gayly decorated rooms, but those of Silesia, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hessen, Friesland, Wurtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, and many other states and provinces. In all there were nearly a thousand German national costumes to be seen, not only women but men wearing proudly the sartorial emblem of their nationality. Many of the costumes, although picturesque to a certain extent, are not exactly beautiful, but when this was innocently remarked by a foreign visitor, the quick retort came: "Well, what about your Welsh woman's hat?"

* * *

Royal Dolls Exhibited

At Arnstadt, in Thuringia, an exhibition unique in its way is attracting hundreds of admiring spectators. It is the collection of dolls which was once the hobby of a princess. Early in the eighteenth century Princess Augusta Dorothea of Schwarzburg-Arnstadt spent thirty years making the collection complete. It comprises 450 dolls and eighty dolls' houses, and is so arranged as to give an accurate picture of the court and citizen life of the period. Groups of dolls also represent scenes from the working and commercial classes, with every detail of the costumes worn in these days.

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The city of Mainz is the birthplace of Johannes Gutenberg, inventor of the type through which printing was made possible. He is with justice considered a benefactor of mankind. The city intends to transform its Gutenberg Museum, which contains everything connected with the invention, into an international exhibition of the printing art.